B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

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The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIII NO. 265— BOMBAY TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

TICKETS AMERICAN EXPRESS TOURS

HOMEWARD PASSAGE

Do you plan to go home next season via Suez or the Pacific? If so now is the time to register for your accommodation.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, Inc.,
(Incorporated in U. S. A.)
240, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Safeguard your Travel Funds by carrying AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES. All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
14th Nov.	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA		16,100
12th ,,	CHINA	NALDERA x	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA		8,151
26th ,, 1926.	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,919
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI		16,650
23rd ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND.		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6th March	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,857
8th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI		16,650
31st ,,	CHINA†		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,919
24th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15th ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA.	11,089
22nd ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† S. S. "China", 31st March, extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—
1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60.
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ,, 72, ,, 62, & ,, 56.
2nd Saloon to London £ 54, and £ 52.
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ,, 50, ,, ,, 48.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the 'China.' on the 31st March 1926

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
12th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
26th ,,	MADURA	8,975
10th Dec. 1926	MARGHA	8,278
14th Jan.	WARFIELD*	6,669
4th Feb.	GHARINDA*	5,306
18th ,,	GOLCONDA*	5,316
18th March	DOMALA	8,441
8th April	MARGHA	8,278
29th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD*	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer	

* Cargo Vessels only; will not convey passengers

P & O SAILING TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

10th Nov.	SOUDAN connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA	Straits, China, Japan
	SICILA*	Australia
Early December		Straits, China, Japan
22nd Dec.	DELTA connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA	Australia
1926 19th Jany.	KASHMIR connecting at Colombo with CATHAY	Straits, China, Japan.
		Australia.

*Will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

11th Nov.	BARODA	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf ports.
11th ,,	KAROA	East & S. Africa.
*17th ,,	MADURA	Karachi direct.
13th ,,	VASNA	Busreh via Kardchi.
14th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
16th ,,	VITA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.

*The "MADURA" (8975 Tons) is sailing as an extra steamer for Karachi direct on Friday, the 13th November and has ample accommodation for local Passengers.
There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every weeks. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday's sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE To JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure
Tottori Maru.	G. Masuda	1973	3rd Nov.	14th Nov.
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	6845	15th Nov.	25th Nov.
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba	5976	1st Dec.	15th Dec.
*Wakasa Maru	T. Habaki	6083	16th Dec.	26th Dec
*Sado Maru	T. Sonoyama	5898	29th Dec.	12th Jan.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage,
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	354	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Telep No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
BorneoMaru	T.Motoshige	5,863	23 Oct.	10 Nov.
Hamburg Maru	K. Orihara	5220	10 Nov.	24 Nov.
Sumatra Maru	I. Kawasaki	5,863	25 Nov.	9 Dec.
Tacoma Maru	J. Kojima	5 850	11 Dec.	25 Dec.
Indus Maru	K. Mori	4,366	15 Dec.	3 Jan.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.
"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.
Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.
Please call for our FREE LIST.
Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD BOMBAY NO. 7.

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact
AMRUTANJAN
Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere,
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

INSURANCE.

A GOOD ADVICE.
The best remedy for a family man who is sick of worrying ever the question "How to provide my family after my death" is "INSURANCE POLICY." Insure to-day with the East and West Insurance Company, Ltd., and you will worry no more. Very attractive plans. Tables XII and XIII with guaranteed bonus a speciality in Insurance line. Agents wanted. Apply to:—
DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.
Head Office,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

TOUCH STONE.
TO SELECT A LIFE OFFICE.
Choose a life office which:—
1. Has stood the test of time.
2. Is popular and easily accessible.
3. Has the reputation for prompt settlement of claims.
4. Is liberal and sympathetic.
5. Has declared the highest bonus for its age.
6. Has the best mortality experience at its back.
7. Has a large silent reserve.
8. Has its Head Office at your Doors.
9. Has its policies free from all vexatious conditions.
10. Has moderate rates of premia compatible with safety.
"BHARAT"
alone will answer to the above requirements.
Please communicate with—
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office, Lahore.
Messrs. DUTT & CO.
Chief Agents, Karwar.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES 1926.
Our Registers are now open, and we advise intending passengers to register immediately for Accommodation. Government Passages also arranged and vouchers accepted in lieu of payment.
We make absolutely no charge for our services, but secure the best berths available.
Our handbook of particulars forwarded free on application
JEENA & CO.,
PASSAGE DEPARTMENT.
Gresham Building, 45, Esplanade Road,
Post B. 849 BOMBAY.
Telephone 23398. Telegrams: "JUSTITIA."

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.

Fully paid up Capital	F80,000,000	£6,666,660
Reserve Funds	F43,196,861	£3,599,738

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Seniarang	Diember	Pekalongan
Modan	Djocia	Pontianak
Bandjermasin	Kota Radja	Solo
Sourabaya	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltervredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
K. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Mgr. Agent.

INSURANCE.

THE
UNIVERSAL
FIRE & GENERAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.
UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Managing Agents:
M. KANJI & Co.
RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD,
ESTABLISHED :—1910 :
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DWADKAR, & Co., Gun Powder Road, Mazagaon, Bombay.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in India)
Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.
CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE Badham Pile Building, Fort, BOMBAY.
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunery Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF

SPECIAL

CONCESSIONRATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED — Experienced SECOND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER, pay according to qualifications. Apply stating experience, age, salary expected with copies of testimonials to WHITTLE ANDERSON, LTD., and the Vepar Uttejak Joint Ginning Co., Viramgam.
A R2098

WANTED.—A competent CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for a First Class Mill in Central India. Men with long experience only need apply. Handsome salary to a really good man. Apply with certificates to Box No. 1066, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 24400

BYCULLA CLUB—Applications are invited for the following posts:—(1) as ASSISTANT STEWARD, particularly for outside duties in connection with the Garden, Tennis Courts and Compound. A knowledge of gardening desirable. Must be young and energetic and capable of exercising control over workers. Will also be required to learn the duties of the Steward and be capable of deputising for him. Salary:—Free board and lodging, office clothing and Rs. 90 per mensem with annual increments according to capacity. (2) as HEAD BUTLER. Only those with experience of the organisation and control of the messing staff and subordinates of a leading European Club, a First-Class Hotel or a regimental Mess need apply. Salary in accordance with the qualifications of the applicant. Applications for the above posts accompanied with testimonials should be made to the HONORARY SECRETARY by letter.
A 24406

WANTED—AGENTS. Salary Rs. 50 Terms one anna. UNIVERSAL SHORTHAND CO., Naiwara, Delhi.
A R2115

WANTED—A 'PLUMBER.' competent in Modern Sanitary Fittings, preparing Estimates and Drawings. Pay according to qualification. Apply Post Box No. 1069, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
A R2116

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

OFFICE—Small but clean in NANJEE BUILDING, 17, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. 2nd floor, lift, electric lights. Rent Rs. 55. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE.
C R2094

TO LET.—APARTMENTS, small, large facing Road, Yacht Club, and Garages whole or part in Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder. For particulars, terms, apply WITHIN.
C R2075.

OFFICES—In NANJEE BUILDING, 17 ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. Third floor. Lift. Electric fittings. Airy, clean, commanding excellent view. Central Situation. Block of large room, Verandah room and a mezannine floor. Rent Rs. 105. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE.
C R2092

OFFICES—IN NANJEE BUILDING 17, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. Central Situation, First Floor, Lift, Electric fittings. Airy, clean, commanding excellent view and overlooking Elphinstone Circle Gardens. Suitable for large and small commercial firms. Rent Rs. 60 to Rs. 600. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE.
C R2093

IN ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, a separate pucca build ground floor, structure with attic as GODOWN, STOCK-ROOM, PRESS, WORKSHOP or for storing machinery, etc. from 1st December. Area about 3,400 sq. ft. Two entrances, Plinth 3 feet high. Clean and in clean locality. Can be used for OFFICE also. Electric fittings, sanitary arrangements. Terms moderate. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle.
C R2091

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—Two HAND CARTS for immediate sale. Apply personally MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

VALUABLE DEPOSITS of Mica and Coal have been lately prospected in the Central Provinces. If any one desire to acquire, please write for full particulars and terms to:—B. G. NAIDU, Mineral Surveyor, P.O. Baloda, District Bilaspur, C.P. via. Akaltara, B.N. Ry.
T R2129

WE Guarantee satisfactory material and make of your shoes at moderate prices. DAR MODERN LEATHER WORKS, Parsi.
T R2058

GRAMOPHONE USERS—There is 'EVERPLAY' needle to play 27,000 records. Tested, tried and guaranteed. Lasts 20 years. Rs. 4. Reliable Self-filling Fountain Pen 14 ct. nib, Rs. 3/8. Ladies Safety Reliable 14 ct. nib and ring Rs. 4. Agents wanted. S. D. SHARMA & CO., Post Box 46, Delhi.
T R2128

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelops.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle."

Medows St., Fort, Bombay

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

BIOCHEMIC TISSUE Remedies' book with Box for Home Doctoring Rs. 10. Dr. N. L. NAYAR, Homoeopathic Dispensary, LAHORE.
L R2125

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORT HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, above Bhagirathi Stores, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Managing Proprietor B. B. Rele, B.A., LL.B., late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution. Concession to the poor and the unemployed.
M

GOVERNMENT BOILER ACT EXAMINATIONS.—TUITION given to candidates for these examinations, by British Experts at moderate cost. Pass guaranteed. Apply Box No. 1062, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M R24391

PROFESSION.

WINTER SPECIALITY—VAJIKARAN YAKUTI, full of musk, gold, pearl and other choicest and richest drugs. Tones up the system by infusing new blood and vigour. Rs. 15/- per bottle of 30 pills. VAIDYA PRABHASHANKER R, Ghatkopar.
P R2123

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy). 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah)

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates;—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

WANTED.

A TRAINED and experienced SANITARY INSPECTOR for this Municipality on one year's probation with salary and 60-3-75-5-100 plus 7/8/ Cycle allowance and plus 10/ Slaughter house cattle inspection allowance. The post is pensionable and applications to reach the undersigned before 30-11-25. Rejected applications shall not be replied.

BHAGWANSINGH.
Vice-President,
Municipal Committee, Malkapur,
G. I. P. (Berar).
24410

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I, the undersigned the sole owner of the firm of Padamchand Bhooramal of Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, have closed my said firm. No one should therefore enter into any transaction with any one under the name of my said firm. Likewise no one should pay any outstandings due to the said firm without the receipt of myself or any person duly authorised by me to recover the outstandings thereof.

Dated this 9th day of November, 1925.

PADAMCHAND MATHURADAS.
Sole Proprietor of the firm of Padamchand Bhooramal.
C24413

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANY'S ACT VII OF 1913,

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE AMBAJI TARANGA LIGHT RAILWAY CO., LIMITED.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the SHAREHOLDERS of the AMBAJI TARANGA LIGHT RY. CO., LTD., (In Vol. Liquidation) that the first proposals for compromise submitted by Messrs. Nagindas Chunilal Shah and Lallubhai Chhaganlal Doshi in respect of the decrees for Rs. 28,837-2-10 and Rs. 36,317-12-0 respectively together with costs and further interest till payment passed against them by the High Court in favour of this Company were rejected and now they have submitted better proposals for the compromise. An Extra Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Ambaji Taranga Light Railway Company, Limited (In Voluntary Liquidation) will, therefore, be held in the Registered Office of the Company at No. 315, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay on THURSDAY, the 19th November, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time) for considering the fresh proposals and passing the necessary Resolutions as Extra Ordinary Resolutions in the subject.

If there will be no QUORUM, the Meeting will be adjourned to the same day, time and place a week after i.e. on THURSDAY, the 26th of November, 1925.

G. K. DALAL,
Liquidator,
Ambaji Taranga Light Railway Co., Ltd.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).
Bombay, 7th November, 1925.
C24415

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB, LTD.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON 1925-26.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PRIVATE BOXES, to accommodate 3 and 6 persons are available in the 1st Enclosure (non-Members) Grand Stand, at Rs. 25 per seat for the whole season.

Applications, stating the number of seats required, should be sent to the:

THE SECRETARY,
Western India Turf Club, Ltd.
Club Road, Byculla.
24417

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that The FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the East India Cotton Association, Limited, will be held at the Rooms of the Association at the New Cotton Depot, Mazagon, on TUESDAY, the 17th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) for the following business:—

(1) To pass the Audited Balance Sheet and Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31st August, 1925.

(2) To adopt Directors' Report.

(3) To appoint Auditors for the year 1925-26 and fix their remuneration.

(4) To transact any other competent business.

By Order of the Board,
H. B. KOTAK,
General Manager.
Taj Building,
Horaby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 2nd November, 1925.
C24416

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

DISCONTINUANCE OF RUNNING OF SLEEPING CAR TO NASIK ROAD AND BACK.

THE SLEEPING CAR, which has been run to Nasik Road, every FRIDAY attached to the Delhi Express, leaving Bombay at 21-30 hours and returning to Bombay by the Calcutta Mail every Monday morning has been discontinued.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 9th November, 1925.
C24414

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1850 of 1923.

KASTURBAI, wife of Mathuradas Topan .....Plaintiff.

Vs.

GOSWAMI SHRI DWARKESH-LALJI VALABHRAIJI MAHARAJ. ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 25th day of June, 1925 the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on the premises on TUESDAY, the 24th day of November, 1925, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, situate at Mahalakshmi in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 186 6-9ths square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North and East by the sea-shore, on the South by the property hereinafter secondly described, on the West by the property of Vallabhdas Vallji and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 16916, and under New Survey No. 11/7099, Cadastral Survey No. 834 part of Malabar and Cumballa Hill division.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing on a portion thereof, situate at Mahalakshmi, outside the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 464 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates under Ward No. 3624 and Street No. 58, Warden Road, being a portion of the piece or parcel of land bearing New Survey No 7099, Cadastral Survey No. 834, part of Malabar and Cumballa Hills Division and bounded, on or towards the east by the property hereafter thirdly described, on or towards the West by the passage and beyond that by the property of Mulji Jetha, on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore first described and on or towards the South by the public Road, and

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate at Mahalakshmi, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 294 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3626, Street No. 60 Warden Road, being a portion of the piece or parcel of land bearing New Survey No. 7099, Cadastral Survey No. 801 of Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Dharamsala of Gola Maharjan, on or towards the West by the property secondly hereinabove described, on or towards the North by the sea-shore and on or towards the South by the Public Road.

The aforesaid three pieces or parcels of land are adjacent to each other and form one whole plot with bungalow or structure standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. DALLAS AND CO., Attorneys for the defendant abovenamed at No. 25, 27, 31 Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 30th day of September, 1925.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C24334

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3989 of 1923.

FAZALBHOY DEVJI, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant residing at New Queen's Road, without the Fort, Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

NABAD KHANUMBAI, widow of Abdulla Maneckbhoy Cassum, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at New Queen's Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant.

To

NABAD KHANUMBAI,
The defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under O. XXI R 22 of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person or by Advocate or Attorney of this Court before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 19th day of November, 1925, at 11-15 in the forenoon to show cause why the Decree pronounced against you on the 18th day of December 1923, in the above suit should not be executed against you.

Dated this 10th day of September, 1925.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI
Prothonotary.

Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.
C24412

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DOSSABHAI COWASJI SUBEDAR, PESTONJI COWASJI SUBEDAR, RUSTOMJI COWASJI SUBEDAR, NAVAJBAI, daughters of FAKIRJI COWASJI, PHIROJSHA MEHERJIBHAI DALAL and SORABSHA MEHERJIBHAI DALAL, have contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from all encumbrances and claim all and singular the piece of land hereditaments and premises situate at Dhunji Street, without the Fort of Bombay and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming to have any estate, right, title, interest, or claim whatsoever in to or upon the said piece of land hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, sale, trust, gift, lease, underlease, mortgage, charge, lien, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to us the undersigned at our office at Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari ground situate at Dhunji Street, containing by admeasurement 87 square yards according to Cadastral Survey be the same a little more or less bearing Collector's New No. 251, New Survey No. part of 1379, Cadastral Survey No. 1419 of Bhuleshwar Division C Ward No. 718, Street No. 36 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Dhunji Street, on or towards the West by the property of Mustafa Miya-Bawa Miya-, on or towards the North by the property of Abdullally Ahmedji and on or towards the South by the property of Revashanker Mayaram Joshi.

Dated this 9th day of November, 1925.

MADHAVJI AND CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C24414

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF SECOND-HAND NAPIER AND ARGYLE MOTOR LORRIES.

By order of the concerned, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at Motilal Kanjee Building, Nawrojee Seth Street, near Thakurdwar Post Office:—

1 'Napier' Motor Lorry.
1 'Napier' Motor Lorry (Passenger seats).
1 'Argyle' Motor Lorry.
The above is on view.

BENNETT & CO.,

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.

119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 21285.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY PRECIOUS PEARLS, DIAMONDS AND JEWELLERY.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 119, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co., Solicitors, on behalf of the party concerned, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Dwarkadas Tricumdas:—

Very precious Pearls, Diamond and Jewellery, etc., etc.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

122, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

Telephone No. 20521.

On SUNDAY, the 15th November, 1925, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 'Kushnuma Mahal', Walkeshwar Road, the very valuable and artistic Jacobean furniture of a complete dining and drawing room by John Roberts, such as dining table, sideboard, dinner waggon, chairs, Jacobean suite of sofa and chairs, occasional and gate legged tables, cabinets, telescopic hall lamp, H. M. V. gramophone with records, very rich Kooshan-Persian and Brussels carpets, one full sized English (Zoonda) almyrah, bedsteads, glass and panel door almyrah, dressing and washhand tables, ice chest, meatsafe, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, clocks and table ornaments, etc., etc.

The property of Mr. G. Underwood and others, Accountant, Eastern Bank.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S PEDHI FURNITURE, ETC., AT KHAND BAZAR, OPPOSITE MAHOMEDAN MUSJID.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., Official Assignee, Bombay, and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Devji Jethmal and others (Insolvents), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY, TUESDAY, the 10th November, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the shop of the said Insolvent at No. 115, Khand Bazar, opposite Mahomedan Musjid, the following:—

Safe, mehta boxes, electric fans, weighing scales, gadlas, takias, chairs, copying press, cupboard, stools, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.

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AMUSEMENTS

The foibles and fascinations of men and women in love turned inside out by the greatest woman psychologist in the world—

SEE

ELINOR GLYN'S

"How to Educate A Wife"

with

MARIE PREVOST
MONTE BLUE

PATHE GAZETTE.
PATHE PICTORIAL.

TIME:—6, 8 & 10 P.M.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

FROM TO-DAY! FROM TO-DAY!!

The Gorgeous-Splendour Film

DREAM'S DAMSEL

OR

"Queen of Women's Land"

PRUDUCED BY KRISHNA FILMS CO.

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Usual Time and Moderate Rates

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PRESENTS THIS WEEK

Royal Art Studio's Picture

DEVI AHILYABAI.

TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

TAILORS & COMPLETE OUTFITTERS

J. Dias & Bros.

173, PRINCESS ST. BOMBAY.

Palm Beach suits, complete Rs. 29/-

Silk suit complete Rs. 45/-

White office suit Rs. 12/-

Office white trousers Rs. 4/

DISTRIBUTED GRATIS and POST FREE

BOYHOOD'S PERILS AND MANHOOD'S CURSE.

An invaluable guide and companion for the young and the old, man and woman, married and unmarried to attain health, pleasures of youth and long life. Must be read and re-read by everybody. Apply BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, BHAGALPUR.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 9.

Huntress, Webster, Delagoabay.
Croxteth Hall, McKay, Liverpool.
City of Venice, Anderson, Liverpool.
Elveric, Brooks, New York.
Garmula, Coleborn, Melbourne.
Durenda, Wilson, Calcutta.
Hatkhola, White, Rangoon.
Hortside, Simpson, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 10.

Indo Maru, Takada, Kobe.
Borneo Maru, Molonige, Kobe.

LOADING.

Nov. 9.

Steamer Gerania for Trieste.
Steamer Croxteth Hall for Calicut.
Steamer City of Venice for Liverpool.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

MONDAY, November 8.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Kaisar-i-Hind (s) 5989 London 21/11 M M and Co.

4 Karoa (s) 3,607 tons, Durban 11-11. Agent M M and Co.

5 Merkara (s) 5203 London, 12/11 M M and Co.

6 Madura (s) 5,464 tons Karachi 13-11, Agent M M and Co.

8 Tottori Maru (s) 3,700 tons, Japan, 12/11 Agent N Y Kaisha.

10 Tevere (s) 4441 Trieste 6/11 L. Triestino & M I. S N Co.

11 Circassia (s) 4370 tons, Liverpool 7-11, Agent Grahams.

11 Croxteth Hall (s) 2,621 tons, M'Goa, K. N. and Co.

12 California (s) 1,035 tons, Liverpool, 14-11, Agent Graham's Trading Co.

14 Soudan (s) 4,218 tons Kobe 10/11 Agent M M and Co.

15 Aquileia (s) 4,207 tons, Genoa, 15-11, Agent L Triestino.

16 Marie Maersk (s) 3,037 tons, N. F., N.F., Agent Graham's Tdg Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Gerania (s) 3,313 Karachi 10/11 L. Triestino.

2 Nurmaha 1 (s) 3380 Java 8/11 T M Co.

3 Baroda (s) 1,899 tons, P Gulf, N F. 9/11 Agent J F and Co.

4 Vasna (s) 2043 Busra 13/11 M M and Co.

6 Borneo Maru (s) 4,264 tons Kobe 9-11 Agent O S Kaisha.

7 Hatkhola, 4,318 tons, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.

8 Crewe Hall (s) 2,691 tons, Karachi, N.F., Agent J F and Co.

10 and 11 Kandekork (s) 3,650 tons, Karachi 8-11 Agent E D. Sassoon and Co.

12 & 13 Cl. Macindee (s) 2775 tons M. Coast. 9/11 Agent P F and Co.

PRINCESS DOCK.

A Dalgoma (s) 3,571 tons, Madras 11/11, M M & C.

D/E Wildenfels (s) 3,794 tons, Antwerp. 15/11 L Edwards Ltd.

F Alabi (s) 2157 tons N.F. 29/11 T M and Co.

K Jalapakka (s) 2630 tons N.F N.F. S S N Co.

L/M Devanha (s) 4758 tons, N.F. N.F. M M and Co.

M Nordwarh (s) 906 tons N F, N F, L Edward Ltd.

O Gange (s) 1933 tons Genoa 7/11, L L and M I S N Co.

P Gazana (s) 3191 tons, Calcutta 14/11, M M & Co.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 9.

S S Madura for Hull:—5025 cwts castor seed, N V Velmahomed; 2000 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros; 3000 cwts castor seed, M B Kaisha Ltd; 6000 cwts castor seed, 4000 cwts cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Kondekerk for Hamburg:—105 cwts gum karaya, N Mulji and Co; 112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2000 cwts ground nuts, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

For Antwerp:—228 cwts gum Arabic, N Mulji and and Co; 4000 cwts linseed, 2000 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam:—350 cwts linseed oil cakes, N V Velmahomed.

S S Crewe Hall for Antwerp:—6000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 100 bales cotton fly, K Thacker and Co.

S S Kaisar-i-Hind for London:—14 bales cow hides, P E Boyce and Son; 100 cwts deer horns, J Rahimtoola; 799 cwts myrabollams, P Mathradas and Co Ltd.

For Marseilles:—25 tons crushed bones, Grindlay and Co Ltd.

S S City of Venice for Manchester:—50 bales cotton waste, B Meyer and Co.

For Glasgow:—9406 cwts mussoor, Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles:—3100 cwts teel seed, 16500 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 10 bales cotton fly, B Meyer and Co.

S S Gerania for Trieste:—55 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 73 bales cotton yarn, R Shantilal and Co; 110 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Venice:—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Merkara for Havre:—315 cwts gum Arabic, J Nurbheram and Co; 30 bales cotton fly, 30 bales hemp, B Meyer and Co.

For Dunkirk:—6500 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 2000 cwts groundnuts, Palli Bros

For Hull:—2800 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros.

For Constantinople:—29 bundles woollen carpets, H A Ebrahimoff; 11 bundles woollen carpets, A Azizullahoff; 92 bundles woollen carpets, H A Aminoff.

S S Aquilia for Genoa:—66 cwts animal hoops, H K M Jaitha and Sons; 1100 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, K Visram and Co; 40 bales cotton, S G Maueriker.

S S California for Liverpool:—100 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co Ltd; 50 bales wool, The Bombay Co Ltd; 31 bales wool, W Latham and Co Ltd; 18 bales wool, G Gumanmal; 22 bales wool, R Virchand; 22 bales wool, R Soni; 50 bales wool, V Oomersey; 113 bales wool, The Bombay Co Ltd; 86 bales wool, M Nissim; 22 bales wool, H Ramgopal; 469 bales wool, D Koondanmal 41 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

For Glasgow:—96 cwts staves of empty hogshead in shooks, 100 head and hoops in empty hogsheads, Spencer and Co Ltd; 100 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

For New York:—6 bales woollen carpets and rugs, F Shaw and Co Ltd.

For Philadelphia:—122 casks goat skins, Briskey and Co.

S S wildenfels for Antwerp:—1000 cwts groundnuts oil cake, 57 cwts gum insoluble, J Moolchand and Co; 16 cwts casings, Ad. Meyer.

For Hamburg:—97 bales cow and buffalo hides, H M Halim and Co; 16 cwts casings, 6 cwts sheep guts, Ad. Meyer.

S S Soudan for Hongkong:—25 cwts khismiss, 38 cwts jardaloo, N C Bhesania and Co; 50 cwts khismiss, 65 cwts apricot, 15 cwts mustard seed, S Dossabhoy and Co; 221 cwts red raisins, Cheung Tai.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton, N Manilal and Co; 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Tottori Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co Ltd; 300 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co Ltd.

For Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Indo Maru for Shanghai:—1500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 1200 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Borneo Maru for Yokohama:—100 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 9.

S S Othello frm Hull, Agents James Finlay and Co Ltd:—70 cases cottons, 56 cases looms, 39 cases metal polish, 110 cases washing blue, 100 cases steel rail kegs, 54 cases oil varnish, 62 cases colour, 65 cases disinfectant fluid, 2400 drums disinfectant fluid, 1811 drums linseed oil, 920 drums cresol saponified, 150 drums solignum wool preservative, 60 drums turpentine substitute, 68 drums turps substitute, 56 drums 576 kegs 149 cases paint, 98 bundles gunny palls, 76 bundles angle iron, 16 bundles iron plates, 351 bundles steel strip, 16 bundles 30 loose steel bars, 238 bundles 191 bars steel, 442 packings wagon work, 27 cases dry distemper, 88 bags disinfectant powder, 200 D/bags sulphate of ammonia, 38 casks scrap steel files, 12 casks scrap steel, 3 drums asphalt, 450 barrels alum.

From Middlesborough:—20 bundles steel rounds, 148 bundles steel hoops, 128 bundles 802 loose steel channels, 25 loose C I pipes, 82 loose steel joists, 50 loose steel rails, 50 loose steel flat bars, 22 loose 14 bundles steel angles, 1190 bundles 100 pieces 90 cases steel work, 140 bundles steel bars, 24 bundles expanded metal, 46 bundles 148 loose steel plates, 18 loose steel flats, 18 reels wire rope, 10 bundles iron bars, 10 crates steel sheets.

S S Laconia from Kobe, Agents Lloyd Triestino, from Semarang:—6696 bags sugar.

From Sourabaya:—11397 bags sugar.

S S Honolulu Maru from Tokyo, Agents O S Kaisha:—40 cases cotton yarn, 5 cases toys, 4 cases glass ware.

From Nagoya:—305 cases porcelain, 52 cases glassware, 20 cases enamelled ware, 20 bales cotton yarn, 15 bales cotton grey shirting.

From Osaka:—205 cases enamelled ware, 545 cases glass bangles, 108 cases porcelain, 30 cases white shirting, 314 cases 227 bales cotton yarn, 290 bales grey cotton shirting, 351 bales cotton shirting, 147 bales cotton drill, 60 bales cotton sheeting, 17 cases red shirting, 251 cases glass ware, 20 cases glass beads, 390 pieces timber logs, 16 cases whistles, 10 cases brass wire, 13 cases medicine.

From Singapore:—575 bags betel nuts, 562 bags sago flour, 10 bundles gin, 1 case lubricating oil, 1 tin yellow grease, 75 bags damar batu, 300 bundles 155 packages rattans.

From Kobe:—18 cases buttons, 27 cases celluloid bangles, 26 cases celluloid toys, 96 cases cotton hosiery, 71 cases cotton hosiery shirts, 140 cases enamelled ware, 28 cases tin ware, 75 cases refined camphor, 150 cases sulphur matches 85 cases woollen ware 155 cases match boxes, 100 cases empty match boxes, 69 cases porcelain ware, 95 cases 221 bales cotton shirting, 208 bales cotton sheeting, 71 bales mattings, 338 bales 20 cases grey cotton drill, 24 cases brass wire, 50 cases non-poisonous matches, 16 cases glass ware, 750 pieces aspen log, 20 bundles match papers, 14 cases cotton twill, 15 cases cotton flannel.

From Colombo:—100 bundles empty gunnies, 45 bundles second-hand clothing, 2097 bags copra, 20 bags cocoa, 150 bags arecanuts, 25 bags 30 packages tea.

From Moji:—21 cases brass circles.

From Yokohama:—35 cases silk yarn.

STATUTE OF SHETH SUNKERSETT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Death of a relative took me this morning to the Queen's Road Burning Ground, and naturally I was led to enquire into the question which is at present the subject of discussion and controversy viz:—"to remove or not to remove the statute of Sheth Sunkerseth *from its present right.*"

I find from information gathered that a meeting of the Committee of Management is to be held early next week to consider the question. Inquiries made further show that a new statute has been ordered and is ready and the question whether to place it on the present cite or some other but more convenient one is agitating the mind of the Committee.

I have great respect for the memory of the deceased, same as the Hindoo community has, but feel that the present cite in the middle of the short passage, in view of the great use it is put to is the place where the statue should not be. I understand it is proposed to remove the statute a few feet sideways, and I am sorry unnecessary and undesirable heat has been introduced. Surely the statute is not an idol which according to some Hindoos can not be removed, though on that head there is a difference of opinion. I understand the greatest objection comes from Sheth Raojee V. J. Sunkershet, and that it is bound up with his sense of worship for the illustrious ancestor. This is easily understood. I want to appeal to him to waive his objection on the ground of greater utility, and to request the Committee to give him the option of selecting the cite. The one proposed is good, and there are many spots which are better. But to insist that it should not be removed is to carry ancestor worship too far and it may be said that such worship like love is blind.

For all I know or do not know Sheth Raojee V. J. Shunkershett first as the descendant and secondly as President has not taken due care and attention of the statute of the deceased. If Sheth Raojee will measure the depth of dust on the statute or will enquire when it was washed last. I am sure he will agree he has not done his duty by the dead. It being so, and this cannot be denied—his objection to me savours of *amour propre* than sense of what is requisite.

For this and other reasons, and with a view not to raise fruitless discussion and because of my respect for the dead that I thus appeal to the living. I trust Sheth Raojee will appreciate the suggestion, and in that hope I remain, faithfully *his.*

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Sonapur Queen's Road,
Nov. 7.

O'DWYER VS. NAIR.

The London correspondent of the "Statesman" writes to that paper:—

After the lapse of a year or more, the 'Law Journal" has been trying dispassionately to decide whether or not Mr. Justice MacCardie was justified in his summings up in the case of O'Dwyer vs. Nair. It comes to the conclusion that inasmuch as the matter of shooting by General Dyer at Amritsar was specifically mentioned both in statement of Claim and in the Particulars of Justification the Judge could not properly have refrained from directing the jury on the subject. Once he was obliged to do so, the latitude traditionally permitted to the English Judge became operative. Hence the censure passed upon the Judge by the then Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for India involves a conflict between the decision of the Government as recorded in State papers and the view of the judiciary and the Bar. For the latter, Mr. Justice MacCardie's procedure remains an important legal precedent which the judiciary are entitled, and indeed obliged, to follow, while on the other hand, the decision of the lay authorities of the State remains technically adverse. Can the two be reconciled and the logical sense of the legal faculty satisfied at this late date, without disturbing dangerous passions now in process of allayment?

CAR FESTIVAL IN S. MALABAR.

MADRAS, Nov. 8.

Questioned if Government proposed to take any steps for the preservation of peace at Kalpathi Agraharam (South Malabar) in view of the coming car festival and the activities of Ayra Samajists in the matter of temple entry by Ezhavas, the Law Member stated in the Council yesterday that Government were carefully watching events and the district authorities were trying to compose differences.—A.P.

DON'T BE PUZZLED

INSIST ON HAVING ONLY

S. C. SEAL'S

INK TABLETS

which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap, and best. Free samples to schoolmasters and merchants. Blue, Black, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross. Red Rs. 1-6 per gross.

AGENTS WANTED.

SARAT CHANDRA SEAL

16-3, Lakshmi Datt's Lane,
P.O. Bagh Bazar, CALCUTTA.

Correct Feeding

during early infancy is of great importance. It is during this period that the foundations of baby's welfare are being laid: the wise mother who is unable to nurse baby herself, either wholly or in part, will realise the vital necessity for giving her child a food that resembles as closely as possible maternal milk.

'Allenburys'

Milk Food No. 1

is practically identical in composition with human milk, and should be given to the child from birth up to 3 months of age. After 3 months the 'Allenburys' Milk Food No. 2 is used, and this should be continued up to the sixth month when it is replaced by the 'Allenburys' Malted Food No. 3.

Post this Coupon To-day

A Special Offer to Mothers.

Every Mother should send for the 'Allenburys' Booklet on Infant Feeding and Management. It will be sent post free on receipt of this coupon.

To ALLEN & HANBURYS LIMITED,
Special Representative for India:
BLOCK E, CLIVE BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA.

Mrs. .....

.....
will be pleased to receive a copy of the 'Allenburys' Booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.

FROM SUNRISE TO SUNSET

You know those days when everything goes wrong—you are irritable, depressed and hardly anything seems worth while. That is the result of a sluggish liver, which, if not speedily corrected, may result in permanent debility and anaemia. Banish that wretched run-down feeling by taking "KUTNOW'S" Powder; it is not only a liver tonic but instantly relieves all forms of Gout, Rheumatism and Lumbago and, by cooling your blood disperses that feeling of depression.

You need "KUTNOW'S" Powder to keep you fit—it is not a purgative but a fine tonic for the liver and kidneys making you fit and keeping you well.

KUTNOW'S POWDER

THE EMPIRE'S PREMIER HEALTH SALINE.

From all stores and bazaars

Sole agents for

Bombay Presidency.

FRAMJEE & SONS,

14/16, Green Street,

FORT.. ..... BOMBAY.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Nov. 9.

To-day Reuter reported 3 to 10 points lower in New York futures. The market declined at the opening, but later improved on short covering. At the close the market was easier. Liverpool has been reported 7 to 10 points lower. The market eased on some long liquidation.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 7th instant as under:—

"Think that advantage should be taken before and after Bureau report of any weakness for purchase, weather continues decidedly unfavourable."

Messrs. M. & B. Stern's report:—

"The World's spinners takings of American cotton for week ending 6th November were 522,000 bales. This makes the total takings from 1st August to date 4,067,000 bales against 2,934,000 bales for the same period last year, which shows an increase of 1,133,000 bales."

Note:—Seventh Ginners Report will be published to-day, at 11 a.m. New York time.

Despite a small decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning Rs. 2/- higher with Broach at Rs. 392½, and fluctuating between Rs. 392/- and Rs. 393½ closed at Rs. 393/-. Offices and jobbers were moderate buyers whilst Commission Houses were sellers. At Sewri the Bazar opened at Rs. 393 1/4 and declining to Rs. 392/- on Commission House selling closed at Rs. 392 1/4. Shroffs were buyers of Oomra March whilst one Japanese firm sold Oomra.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 371½ and declined to Rs. 370½ on selling by Commission Houses. Improving to Rs. 372¾ the market closed at Rs. 372½. Whilst March Oomra opened at Rs. 372 1/2 and declining to Rs. 370/- closed steady at Rs. 373/- on Shroffs and Commission Houses buying. Bengal January and March were quoted Rs. 323/- and Rs. 324/- respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady with some inquiry from Japan shippers for nice Berar and Central Provinces No. 1 for November delivery.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.—6 P.M.

	Bombay, Nov. 9.
Fully Good Broach April-May	392 1/2
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	323 1/2
Fully Good Bengal March	324
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	371
Fine Oomra March	371½ 1/2

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

	Bombay Nov. 9.
Fully Good Broach April-May	393
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	323
Fully Good Bengal March	324
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	372
Fine Oomra March	372

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 9.	Ready.	December.
Bengal Fine M. G.	335	335
Bengal F.G.M.G.	325/27	228
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	335	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	325/27	.....
Punjab-Americans M. G.	.....	415
Wardha-Hinght. Fine M.G.	370	392
Nagpur Fine M.G.	370	39[illegible]
Yeotmal Fine N.G.	.....	385
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	350	385
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G	340	380
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	340	380
Mulkapur Fine M.G	.....	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	.....	372
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	310	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	420	415
Broach Fully Good M.G.	410	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	370
Muthia F.G. M.G.	...	355
Dharwar S.G.	400	.....
Coompta M.G.	390/400	.....
Westerns M.G.	370	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	400	.....
Cambodia	120/150	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 9.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 7th November, 1925.

	Bales.
Cotton	4835
	Cwts.
Wheat	1929
Linseed	1551
Rape, etc.	Nil.
Gingellyseed	2731
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	13858
Castorseed	2922
Rice	1524
Myrabollams	Nil.
Cottonseed	5947
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	1709
Juwar	599
Masur	Nil.
Barley	Nil.
Bajri	1481
	Tons.
Coal	2159

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Nov. 9.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st Septembes This year	Last year
Khandesh	1 511	14 026	2,731
Central India	3 6	10 140	293
Barsi and Nagar	52	1,981	2,979
Hyderabad-Gaorani	51	3 2	534
Berar	456	5,781	4 356
Central Provinces		2,061	1 809
Total Oomras	2,403	34,236	12 694
Dholera	217	10 003	1,541
N. W. Provinces	1,714	20,472	4,161
Rajputana	18	2 574	111
Sind-Punjab	374	14,055	8,072
Broach	—	1	704
Coompta & Dharwar	—	11,716	5 247
Westerns-Northerns	..	5,207	4 022
Cocanada	—	1,499	801
Tunevelly & Cambodia	127	6 341	3,064
Persian	5	1040	598
American	—	188	1,008
Egyptian and African	166	21,099	15,875
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	—	10	2,647
Total	4,735	1,25,901	61,622

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 5th Nov This year.	Last year
Europe	603	66.8 3	26,771
Japan & China	650	49,076	1,00,931
Coast Ports	—	3,794	4,652
Up-country by Rail	—	1,214	3,330
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	—	13,482	6,274
Total	1,250	1,34,711	1,47,018

NORDEN & CO'S CABLE.

Messrs. Ratilal & Co., Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents, Bombay, have received on Monday the following cable from their friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York:—

"Think that advantage should be taken before and after Bureau of any weakness for purchase. Weather continues decidedly untavourable."

Our other New York friends have wired as follows:—

"Extensive covering past week greatly reduced short interest; sentiment now evenly divided; bureau even slightly below fifteen likely to cause temporary advance. Bureau may make reduction but still believe crop well above last forecast. Unusual percentage low grades much underdrabe complicating situation causing relative strength near positions. Not confident sustained advance but think ultimate course prices depending on buying policy importing countries.

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

The ninth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Shilotri Bank, Limited, was held on Saturday at 4 p.m. at 42, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, Dr. Prabhakar S. Shilotri presiding

The Directors' Report and Balance Sheet, showing the state of Bank's affairs for the year ending 30th day of September, 1925, stated:—

The profits for the period, together with the amount of Rs. 3,771-6-3 brought forward from the last year's account, amount to Rs. 32,988-3-6.

Your Directors recommend the followng appropriations thereof:—

To write off Bank's premises, Rs. 3,164-10-8; to write off Furniture and Fittings, Rs. 547-4-0; to grant a Bonus to the Staff, Rs. 610-8-0; to distribute a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per share (i.e., at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum) on 17,176 shares of Rs. 25 fully paid, Rs. 25,764-0-0; to carry forward to the next year's account, Rs. 2,901-12-10. Total Rs. 32,988-3-6.

The phenomenal rise in the prices of Government Securities with a consequent lower yield on Investments therein have considerably affected the profits of the Bank during the year, necessitating a departure of policy of Investment, the Bank has followed so far.

This accounts for our Investments in Bullion here and accumulation of Sterling Balances in London on such a large scale. We may say that during the short time since its initiation, our gold has become popular and its off-take so far has been satisfactory. The above situation may require a readjustment of rates of interest granted by the Bank on its borrowings. Such readjustment of the interest rate on its Savings accounts is already in contemplation and the management may before long announce its new policy as to rates of its savings borrowings.

In view of the present market conditions we hope that our shareholders will note that the slight reduction of Dividend which we have effected is desirable as a precautionary measure in their own interest.

During the year under review the rents of your buildings had to be considerably reduced, but we are happy to state that your premises have been practically fully occupied.

The report was adopted, dividend as recommended in the report was approved and Mr. P. M. Khutalkar was re-elected Director for the ensuing year.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 9.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 3/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 1/8.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 5/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 13/32.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/6 7/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 872.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 942.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 927.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 115½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 111½.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 160½.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 210.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 273½
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.84 3/4
London—Paris Frcs. 120.15.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.14.
London—Brussels Frcs 107.00.
London—Rome Lirne 122.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.35

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was quiet.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Nov. 7.

Stockholm	18.13
Christiania	22.86
Amsterdam	12.04
Switzerland	25.15

New York, Nov. 7.

Demand Bills 4.84.37

London, Nov. 7.

Exchange on London in Paris 120.10
Exchange on London in Germany 20.35 7/8
Exchange on London in Italy 122,25

DISCOUNTS.

London, Nov. 7.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 15/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 1/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/2
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent. 14/6

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 9.

3 Months 3 15/16.
6 Months 4-5/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.
Money Call 1½ per cent.
1 month 2 per cent.
3 months 3½ per cent.
6 months 4½ per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Unchanged.

BULLION.

Bombay, Nov. 9.

Sovereigns Ready Rs. 13/4/6.
Sovereigns Forward Rs. 13/5/0.
National Bank Bar Gold Rs 21/6/9.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/3/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/3/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/4/0.
Bar silver ready Rs. 72/7/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72/4/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 71/15/0.

London, Nov. 8:

Bar gold ready s. 84-11 1/4.
Silver ready d. 32-4
Silver forward d. 32-0

TONE OF SILVER:—
Very little business doing. Market quiet and steady. Market depends upon China.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 7.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags.—
Nov/Dec. done £20 1/4
April/May sellers £19 3/8
Tone:—Full prices asked nothing doing.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net,—
December value 36/9
Jan/Apl. buyers 36/9
Linseed Afloat 38,000 tons.

METAL.

London, Nov. 7.

Tin Block £283 1/4

THE WEATHER

SIMLA, Nov. 9.

The depression from Ceylon is now centred about two degrees West of Cape Comorin and has possibly developed into a storm of very small extent. It has caused heavy rainfall in extreme south of Peninsula.

Local rain has fallen in central parts of the country and Assam and Bengal.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair, Dhubri and Shillong three quarters of an inch; Neemuch, Khandwa and Hoshangabad a half; Malegaon three-quarters, Calicut, Pamban, Negapatam Cuddalore and Trichinopoly one; Tinnevelly seven; Madura and Trivandrum four; Kodaikanal five.

Forecast:—Extension along west coast.—A. P.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 9.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68-6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 86-4.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95-6.
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/12.
5 per cent. Loan (Tad Free) Due 1933, Rs 99/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) Due 1945-55, Rs. 99-8.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1928 Rs. 105-4.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1929, Rs. 100-8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1937, Rs. 101-6.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1930. Rs. 103/10.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1931, Rs. 104-6.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1932. Rs. 105-2.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108-14.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent Municipal Due 1974 Rs. 75.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal Due 195 Rs. 101-14.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust Due 1974, Rs. 75.
6 per cent. Municipal Due 1929-49. Rs. 100-8.

Tone of market:—Quiet but steady.

QUOTATIONS—LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Bombay, Nov. 9.

		Rs. a. p.
Khadi.		
Textile	Per lb.	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 0 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1 0 0
Elphinstone	,,	1 0 0
Bombay Cotton	,,	0 14 6
Jamshed	,,	0 14 6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 64/40 Inch.:—		
Standard	Per lb.	1 3 9
Century	,,	1 3 6
Hindustan	,,	1 4 6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 4 9
Phoenix	,,	1 3 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 3 9
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 3 0
Kaliamardan	,,	1 3 9
Daud Sahib	,,	1 3 0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5303.—		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 4 0
Hindustan	,,	1 4 0
David Mill	,,	1 3 9
Apollo	per lb.	1 3 9
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1 2 6
Long Cloth x Quality:—		
Kohinoor Mill	,,	1 3 6
Swan Finlay	,,	1 3 3
Gold Mohur	,,	1 2 3
Long Cloth Satin Calendar 34-42 inch.		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1 3 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 3 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	1 2 6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1 2 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1 2 6
Sakuntala	,,	1 2 6
Sundari Brand	,,	1 2 3
Dhooties 7, 8 9 Yards.		
Spring (balance)	Per lb.	1 6 0
Jacob E. D.	,,	1 3 0
Century	,,	1 5 6
Dhooties 10 Yards.		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 5 0
Century	,,	1 4 6
Jacob E. D.	,,	1 2 0
1386 Tata	,,	3 11 0
Check Grey Drill x lb. 5		
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	5 8 0
Jamshed	,,	5 8 0
Century	,,	5 10 0
Pearl Pabancy £5	,,	12 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	5 12 0
Bleached Chock:		
Kasturchand Mill	,,	6 14 0
Bombay United	,,	6 4 0
Black Check.		
5506 Sholapur	,,	13 12 0
Textile Mill £3½	,,	5 6 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—		
Hindustan	,,	10 2 0
Salita:—		
Century	Per lb.	1 3 6
Textile	,,	1 3 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 3 6
Stripped Sadis Yards 12		
777 Kohinoor Per Piece	,,	3 0 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 15 0
Dukdi Yards 12-13-14—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 7 0
Great	,,	1 6 0
Phoenix	,,	1 6 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 6 0
Chadar Kori Calender.—		
Hindustan	Per Piece	1 3 6
David	,,	1 2 0

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 6, 1925.

MONEY.

Conditions in the money market show very little change with call money being available at 1½ to 2 per cent. two to three months fixed at 3 per cent. and six months at 4½ per cent. The demand from Calcutta has diminished.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as at 30th October 1925 shows a decrease of Rs. 66.94 lacs in the cash balance which now stands at Rs. 24,96,50,000, as against 21.55 crores at this time last year. The per centage of cash to liabilities is 29.73—a decrease over last week of .81 per-cent. The percentage at this time last year was 23.83 and in 1923 38.58 Cash Credits and Inland Bills Discounted have advanced by Rs. 68.03 lacs and Rs. 2.81 lacs respectively, while Loans have declined by Rs. 7.91 lacs. Government deposits show an increase of Rs. 85.81 lacs to Rs. 8.10 crores while Other deposits have decreased by Rs. 94.42 lacs. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

In the gilt-edged market the high levels reached over the last week end have been maintained due to speculative buying, there being fractional improvement in some cases. 3½ per cent. Paper has further improved from Rs. 68/4 to Rs. 68/6. 5 per cent. Loans 1933 has improved to Rs. 99/8, while 1929-47 and 1935 are unchanged at Rs. 95/12 and Rs. 95/14. 5½ per cent. Bonds 1928 are quoted at Rs. 105/3. 6 per cent. 1926 and 1927 have advanced to Rs. 100/8 and Rs. 101/7 and 1930 and 1932 close at Rs. 103/12 and Rs. 105/2 respectively. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development loan is unchanged at Rs. 108/14.

EXCHANGE

Sterling exchange was quiet throughout the week with sellers at 1s. 6 5/32d. for all deliveries from November to February 1926. The premium quoted for forward has disappeared due to absence of forward bills and a fair amount of business was placed at 1s. 6-5/32d. Remittances against import of bullion. It is reported that no purchases have been made by the Imperial Bank on Government account this week. The Bank's selling rate for March is 1s. 6-1/8d. April/May 1s. 6-3/32d. and June 1s. 6-1/16d.

The dollars sterling exchange improved from Dols. 4.84-5/8 to Dols 4.84-7/8 with a firm tendency. French Francs have further depreciated from 114.10 to 122.12 while Belgian is quoted at 107 and the Italian lira at 123.

GOLD.

In the gold market rates show a slight improvement due to easier sterling exchange. The difference between November and December has widened. A fair amount of carry forward between November and December was placed at nine pies difference. The offtake has improved to about 30,000 tolas a day and the stock is estimated at 12½ lacs tolas. The official price of gold in London is unchanged at 84-11½d. but the market price had declined to 84-10½d. and closes at 84-11 1/2d. The price of sovereigns is steady at Rs. 13-4-3 for ready and Rs. 13-4-9 for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21-3-3 and Rs. 21-2-6 for ready and 1st November settlement and Rs. 21-3-9 and Rs. 21-3 for 1st December settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring in about £295,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £3,10,000. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 1,75,33,233 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be £78,000.

SILVER.

The silver market has been decidedly weaker due to a continuous decline in Shanghai rates from 3s. 2-5/16d. to 3s. 1½d. America has been a seller throughout the week and the market has very little outside support. The daily offtake averages some 125 bars a day and the stock is estimated at 2200 bars. The highest and lowest rates in London during the week were 32-13/16d. and 32-1/8d. for ready and 32-9/16d. and 21-7/8d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 73/8 and Rs. 72/6 for ready, Rs. 73/7 and Rs. 72/6 for 5th November settlement and Rs. 73/2 and Rs 71/10 for 5th December settlement. The difference between November and December settlement has now increased from 3 annas to 8 annas during the week due to the technical position of the market for the ensuing settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring in about £75,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £1,50,000. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 224 bars and Rs. 8,57,406 coin. This week's shipment is expected to be £65,000.

SHARES.

The stock Exchange was open for four days during the week under review. Cotton mill shares show a slight improvement, a notable advance being recorded in Century, Madhowjis and Simplex. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 809/12-817/8-811/4; Century Rs. 390-397/8-393/12 Central India Rs. 446/4-452/8-448/12; Crescent Rs. 195-193/12; Fazulbhoy Rs. 812/8-823/12-818/12; Madhowji Rs 82/8-112/8-97/8; New Great Rs. 266/4-276-4-271/4; Pearls Rs. 425-432/8-427/8, Simplex Rs. 113/12-118-12 and Swadeshi Rs. 443/12-446/4-443/12.

The miscellaneous section continues steady with quotations almost unchanged and very little business passing. Andhra Valleys are steady round Rs. 487/8 and Tata Hydros have improved from Rs. 817/8 to Rs. 836/4. Alcocks remain unchanged at Rs 102/8. Cement and Manganese shares are steady. Katni Defds. having improved from Rs. 92/8 to Rs. 97/8. Railways shares are also steady. Ahd Prantij being quoted at As. 812/8. Cent. Provinces at Rs. 110 and Tapti Valley at Rs. 627/8.

Among Bank shares, Imperial Bank shares are quoted at Rs. 1430 and the Contributories at Rs. 367/8. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 69/4 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 22/2.

CALCUTTA.

Jute shares in the Calcutta market have kept steady throughout the week in spite of the decline in the price of Hessians from Rs. 22/1 to Rs. 21/6.

Made with
Finest Douro Port,
The Greatest of all Restoratives.
It is unequalled in cases of
Weakness, Insomnia, Anæmia, Dyspepsia, and for all
Nervous Complaints.
From all Chemists and Stores.
Proprietors:
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14, Southampton Street, W.C.2, London.
Agent:—Walter White, BOMBAY.

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ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ROSE FLOWER.

A newly-imported light in Rose flower invented by Germans. There is a connection of the flower with a battery and if it is placed in the breast pocket and switched, the rose will be radiant with a bright light and attract every body's attention. You can freely walk in the dark with its help It is not only fancy but most useful.
Price Rs. 2-8, Postage Annas 6.

ELECTRIC BUTTONS

These buttons are rxquisitely beautiful and lovely. The bulbs are in the buttons and on switching they will emit light which will enable the wearer to walk freely in the dark. There is no fear of their being broken. They will never be out of order even if used for a life time. If the buttons are hung up in the walls and switched the room will be lighted.
Price—Rs. 4 for one set. (3),
Postage Annas 6.
S. C. SEAL,
136, Upper Chitpur, Road CALCUTTA

HOUSE FOR COMMISSIONER.

BUNGALOW AT CUMBALLA HILL.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding.

Dr. Viegas moved:

'That the Commissioner be requested to ask the Chairman of the Bombay Improvement Trust to favour the Corporation with a statement showing the retrenchment effected in the expenditure of the various departments of the Trust for establishments and for the progress of their schemes and the reduction if any in its operations relating to the schemes, etc.'

He said both in Bombay Municipality and Government departments there had been retrenchment committees and he did not know why the Corporation as the largest contributors to the finances of the Trust should not ask for some kind of retrenchment in the expenditure of that body.

Mr. R. S. Asavale seconded and the proposition was adopted.

ENCROACHMENT OFFICER.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai moved:

That the Commissioner be requested to furnish to the Corporation the following information:—

(a) The date of appointing the Encroachment officer and his staff.

(b) The amount of money received for granting permissions to hawkers

(c) The amount of money received by way of fine in default of obtaining permissions from the hawkers.

(d) A list of places authorized for the hawkers to occupy.

(e) Quantity and rough value of the articles seized by the Encroachment Officer till the date of the report.

He said there had been several complaints against that officer, which had been ventilated both in the Corporation and the Police Courts and the Corporation should know something about the activities of this person.

Mr. V. A. Desai seconded and the proposition was adopted.

PRESIDENT AND MOTION FOR CLOSURE.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved:

'That the Corporation is of opinion that it is undesirable for the presiding authority in the Corporation to intervene in debates by suggesting to some one to move a closure.'

Mr. Jamnadas said the proposition did not refer to any one president in particular, but it was the result of his experience during the last four years in the Corporation, and it was not at all any reflection on any president. But the presiding authority carried the closure in his pocket and he had simply to name a person and that person jumped like a Jack in the box automaton (Laughter). That was not a desirable thing. While he agreed that long wrangles in the Corporation were undesirable and the time of the Corporation should not be wasted, it was the last thing, for the sake of decency in the Corporation, that the presiding authority should suggest a closure as the President could suggest to the House to support a proposition without making long speeches

Mr. Mohanlal Desai seconding said even while irrelevant speeches were going on in the Corporation and arguments were being repeated every member had a right to give expression to his views, and, therefore, there should be no inspired and sudden closure in the Corporation. He welcomed a closure if it came voluntarily from members, but not otherwise. While the person who occupied the chair should not inspire a member to move a closure, it was equally the duty of a member not to receive any inspiration from the president.

Mr. H. J. Davis at this stage moved that the closure be applied. (Laughter.).

The President said during his career as president many persons had asked him whether he considered it time that closure should be moved, and he had told him that he might do as he liked. He was glad that mover had assured him that the motion was not meant against him.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla opposing said the President should not be deprived of his right to suggest a person to move closure when there was prolonged discussion on a subject.

Mr. Jamnadas said he would withdraw the proposition since there was enough discussion on the question.

The motion was accordingly withdrawn.

BUNGALOW FOR COMMISSIONER.

The Corporation considered a report for the construction of a bungalow for the Municipal Commissioner at Cumballa Hill. The bungalow would cost about Rs. 1,50,000. The report stated:

"In the course of the discussion on the question in the Committee, it was pointed out that the Retrenchment Adviser had recommended, in his final report, the adoption by the Corporation of the system of Executive Committees obtaining in England; that in the event of the Corporation adopting that system the post of the Commissioner would have to be abolished and that therefore it would not be advisable to incur expenditure on the construction of the bungalow at this stage. Accordingly it was suggested that consideration of the question might be postponed pending approval by the Corporation of the Retrenchment Adviser's report. The Commissioner however pointed out that the land was given by Government at a cheap rate on the distinct understanding that it should be utilized for the construction of a bungalow for the Municipal Commissioner only, but that he had no doubt that if in the future the post of the Municipal Commissioner was abolished Government would agree to the bungalow being occupied by the Officer who would be appointed in his stead. The Committee have considered the question in all its aspects, in consultation with the Commissioner, and have also very carefully gone through the estimates and the design of the bungalow. They beg to recommend that the same be approved. The Committee also recommend that before the work is actually commenced the Commissioner be requested to ascertain from Government whether, in the event of the post of the Municipal Commissioner being abolished in the future, they would have any objection to the bungalow being occupied by an officer of an equal status or any officer carrying a salary of Rs. 2,500 or more per month whom the Corporation might select."

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved that the report be adopted.

Mr. Mathuradas Trikumji asked whether it was right, considering their financial position, to spend such a large sum on the bungalow. Their finances were at a low ebb and he, therefore, moved that the report be recorded.

Mr. K. F. Nariman had no objection to the Commissioner being housed anywhere—even in the Government House. But this was the worst year for such an expenditure, when their general tax was recommended to be increased, and he asked whether it were necessary for the health, or sanitation or convenience of the city. Of all the years this was not the year, from all points of view, for spending such an amount on the bungalow. From the point of public utility it was not a sum they should sanction, for they had refused to spend in many other useful directions for want of funds. The Commissioner had refused to give effect to resolutions of Corporation,—because he had no funds,—for providing some more facilities in the Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens. He asked how the provision of a bungalow for the Commissioner on the Cumballa Hill was in the interest of the public

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe said passing of the report meant that the Commissioner should include the item in the budget and he, therefore, did not see any propriety in their passing the report as it was.

Mr. Shivadas Chapsey asked whether the Councillors who voted in favour of such resolutions were doing so at the request of the voters who had sent them into the Corporation as they were merely wasting the Corporation's money in this way. While they were providing no houses for sweepers who were getting wages of Rs. 15 and over, they were providing a bungalow for their most highly paid officer.

Mr. C. W. Arbuthnot said the Corporation had already sanctioned a bungalow, and if members did not like to provide it now they should say so at once as the Corporation could very well rescind their old resolution.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla supported. He said public had said nothing against the bungalow; it was only the agitators who were against the Commissioner that were opposing the expenditure. (Shouts of "disapprove.")

Mr. Nariman rising to a point of order asked whether members were not to be protected from unjust and ignorant criticism like Dr. Batliwalla's.

The President said it was not a point of order.

Dr. Batliwalla said it was false to say that the electors were against the bungalow. ("Oh, Oh").

Mr. P. J. Murzban said such heated speeches as that of Dr. Batliwalla would not secure him a single vote from his side of the House. (Cheers.). The Commissioner was not going to be presented with the bungalow as was supposed by the Nationalists. They were going to charge him 10 per cent. on the money spent on the bungalow. ("No, no," and laughter.).

MOTION FOR POSTPONEMENT.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola said when during the boom time the Corporation was flush with money, they had thought of giving the Commissioner a bungalow. None could now say that the construction of a bungalow for the Commissioner was an urgent matter when the finances of the Corporation were in a bad condition, and the Commissioner had recommended the raising of taxes. If they did not want to raise the taxes then they should cut down all their loan works expenditure and they should postpone the matter for future consideration. He moved that the consideration be postponed *sine die*.

Mr F. J. Ginwalla seconding said he had already raised his voice against the matter, and he asked whether such an expenditure now was proper.

The amendment was put to vote and declared lost by two votes, when a division was demanded. The result of the poll was 28 voted for the postponement of the question and 34 against, Mr. Taisee and one or two other members remaining neutral. The original proposition was then put to vote and carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till to-day.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

ALLEGED CORRUPTION AND BRIBERY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At last, after long long years, a prominent member of the Corporation, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M.L.A., has been able to move that body to appoint a Committee to enquire into allegations of corruption and bribery against some officers of the Health Department and the Mechanical Engineer's Department. Mr. Mehta had, as can be seen from the report of his speech in the Corporation, in his hand some statements containing proofs of corruption against a Mechanical Engineer and for collecting a large fund for treating superior officers during Christmas week. I am not personally aware of what happens in the Mechanical Engineer's Department, but have got a first hand knowledge of the ways of officers of Conservancy Department, a branch of Health Department; who are great experts at taking and exhorting bribes from poor ill-paid sweepers and scavengers who do the dirtiest work for the city.

Their wages are numerous. When a vacancy of a sweeper is to be filled up, a few notes of ten rupees each,usually five to ten have to be paid to the inspector or the officer, who has the power to engage him. This is generally passed on to him through the Mukadam, who acts as the agent of the Officer. When a room in a Municipal sweepers' chawl falls vacant, or when a newly built chawl is to be filled up by sweepers in service, the officer-in-charge makes easily a few thousands, levying his demand of say Rs. 50 to 100 per room. This may not easily be believed by one who is not acquainted with the working of the Conservancy department, but after my several years' work among the sweepers of Bombay, I know it for a fact. When a man or woman goes on leave both the substitute and substituted have to appease the god of the broomstick. But the largest source of profit to the officers is from appointing sweepers and halalkores in charge of public urinals and privies. Here the man in-charge easily makes besides his pay three or four rupees a day by coppers given to them by users of the privy and the sweeper can afford to satisfy his hungry officers with a few hundreds for appointing him on such a lucrative job Some few months ago several sweeper candidates offered in writing to pay into the Municipal treasury sums amounting to several hundreds, if any one of them was appointed to the newly built convenience near Bori Bunder. But the post was not given to the highest bidder, but the man who paid the highest price got the job.

In Bombay I was in-charge of several Co-operative Societies of Bhangis from 1915 to 1919, when loans were given to Bhangis for gribing their inspecters for getting new appointments for their family members or for themselves when they had by some ill-luck lost their places..

Rev. Phillip Cape of the Methodist Mission has recently written a book on the Redemption of Doms of Benares City, Doms in North India do the same work as Bhangis in Bombay. His experience has been brought out in the book and it is that there is widespread bribery and corruption among the inspectorial staff of that city at the expense of the poor ill-paid and ill-treated Dom. For a review of the book, I refer your readers to the "Servant of India" of the 15th inst.

The proceedings of the Committee just appointed will be awaited with great public interest. The Corporation appointed a few months back a similar Committee for considering the grievances of about 20 dishoused Bhangis, dishoused for the purpose of extracting a few hundreds of rupees, but this ended in nothing and the officers who got fat at the expense of poverty-striken Bhangis were not brought to book. Let us hope for a better result this time.—Yours etc.,

A. V. THAKKAR.

Dohad,

ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

The Director of Information writes to say:—

In 1923, on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, the Government of Bombay decided that the age limit for students entering the College of Engineering, Poona, should be fixed at not more than 22 years at the date of admission. It has, however, been found that students belonging to the Muhammadan and Hindu Backward classes have been prejudiced by this restriction, the chief reason for which was that after a certain age students will not take kindly to manual work. This does not apply to these classes. The Government have therefore directed that the age restriction should be abrogated in the case of students belonging to the Muhammadan and Hindu Backward classes.

NEW COTTON EXCHANGE BLDG.

The Cotton Exchange Building at the Mazagon Sewree Reclamation is nearing completion and the Board of Directors of the East India Cotton Association have, at the request of the Trade, fixed Friday, the 27th instant, as being the auspicious day, for religious ceremonies in connection with the occupation of the building, and His Excellency the Governor has consented to perform the formal opening ceremony of the building on Tuesday (the 1st proximo) at 5 p.m.

RELIEF TO STRIKERS.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN STRIKE SITUATION.

The mill strike situation remained unchanged on Monday in spite of all the efforts last week by some of the mill agents to get the operatives back to the mills. The tension is likely to go on for at least two months more unless the millowners take a generous view and rescind the notice of reduction of wages and reinstate the operatives on the original scale of pay. The labour leaders in the meantime are doing their best to relieve the operatives in distress and are extending the help everyday to almost all the distressed quarters in the mill area. On Monday they distributed food stuffs among 1,500 operatives and gave passage tickets to three persons to go to their villages.

ADDRESS TO MR. V. J. PATEL.

SUBURBAIN DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S RESOLVE.

At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee held on Sunday last it was unanimously decided to present a public address to Sjt. V. J. Patel.

MUSSOLINI AND BALDWIN.

REPORTED VIOLENT TELEGRAM.

A remarkable statement is published in the "Action Francaise", which says that it learns from Rome that Signor Mussolini has sent the following telegram to Mr. Baldwin:—

"Telegrams published in the papers here attribute a remarkable statement to you. You are said to have declared at Brighton that some people in England say the country wants a Mussolini, but you are certain the country would never tolerate a dictator. If you did say that, I protest with all my energy against words which are contrary to all intetrnational usage, unworthy of the chief of the British Government, and unworthy of a gentleman and a cultured man.

There are times when a dictatorship is necessary. The British Empire is a dictatorship externally if not internally. Cromwell and other English dictators are not forgotten. My dictatorship has saved Italy from anarchy and Bolshevism, established order, and restored authority. It saved Europe from chaos. You forget too quickly the help Italy gave during the war, without which Germany would be dictating to Britain. This is a strange fashion of retaining good relations among the Allies.

This gratuitous affront will be resented by the whole of Italy. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald had already made a similar statement, and you aggravate the offence infinately by repeating it."

The Italian Embassy in Paris states that it has no confirmation of such a telegram, but owing to the credence attached to it there it is making inquiries in Rome.

WHAT MR. BALDWIN SAID.

The following is the passage from Mr. Baldwin's speech to which Signor Mussolini is reported to have taken exception. The British Premier was referring to criticisms of his policy, and added:—

I have been told that this country wants a Mussolini. I have a great respect for the chief Minister of a great country like Italy—(cheers),—but I know the temperament of my own people.

The English people will never tolerate a dictator. The English people will never tolerate being Prussianised nor, may I add, Russianised. (Cheers.)

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

(From Cotton Telegraphic Information Service.)

Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

January. 9th November 1925.

Market.	Closing rate on previous day.	Opening rate.	Closing rate.	Difference.
NEW YORK	19.85	19.76 —.09	19.00	—.85
LIVERPOOL	10.49	10.47 —.02	10.04	—.45

Sewri Rs. 392.0.0 Khandi Rs. 391.8.0

Cloth Report Bls. 16,386,000

Gining. Do. ,, 11,199,00

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

IST LL. B. EXAM. RESULT.

CLASS I

M M Doshi; N P Samant; V G Kalkunte.

CLASS II.

H K Agashe, N V Apte, G G Athavale, C P Bhatt, J J Bhatt, R B Bidari, V Chicka, E A Contractor, F B Contractor, R S Date, C K Desai, R M Desai, S H Desai, S Y Deshpande, S S Dubash, C K Edavaleth, R D Ghadiali, K G Ghate, P R Gholap, V N Gode, B J Gokhale, M B Inamati, V B Jalikop, S R Kankanhally, R P Kapadia, M T Karki, V S Kazi, B E Rao Kudrimoti, T G Kulkarni, V B Kulkarni, V Kurinjappady, B L Likhite, A V Lobo, R R K R Magenti, T I Namjoshi, R Natesan, G C Natu, V K Paithankar, J M Pandya, C M Paranjpe, R Pathkote, S G Paswardhan, B A Pawar, *C Ponkshe, R Ponkshe*, J H Shah, K D Shingrani, H D Thakore, C Thoriyappanavara, S S Townhallwaila,.

PASS.

B N Abhyankar (1, 2, 3), C V Advani, (1, 4); J. M. A. Bhukhanwala, (3, 4); M. P. Baburao (1, 2, 3) R T Bagade (1, 2), V K Bagal (3) S S Balekar, (1, 3, 4); i G. M. Bhadbhande, (1, 2, 4); H. P. Bhagat (1), B A Bhagwat, (1, 3, 4), V S Bhangre, (1, 4); G H Bhatt, (1, 2); D J Bhole, (1, 2), V S Bindiganavale (1, 2); S R Changule, (2) R J Dalal, (1, 2); P C Damle (2, 3), D C Das, (1, 2, 4); B P Dave (1, 2); C J Dave (1, 3, 4); G B Dee, (1, 2, 4); A H Desai (1, 3); B N Desai, (1, 3); B H Desai, (1, 2); C K Desai, (1, 2, 3); N S Desai (1,3); L M Deshpande ((1, 4) Y G Dharmadhikari (1); R G Dimakhe (2, 3, 4) K N Erande, (3, 4); GN Garud (2, 4), V C Gune (2, 4); H V R Iyangar (1, 3), V K Jogiekar, (1, 2); V K Joshi, (2, 3) D V Kanvinde (1, 2, 4); J J Kargatia (1, 4) R V Karve (1, 2); G B Kelseikar, (1, 2 4); G P Konkar, (1, 4); K M Kottyeshath (3, 4); D M Kulkarni, (1, 4); N T Kulkarni, (4); N. N. Kulkarni, (2 4); B. K. Laud (1, 2, 3); S H Limaye (2, 4); R M Marathe, (1, 2, 3) N M Marfatia (1, 4); R S Marwadi (1) D P Mehta (1, 3, 4); M K Mehta (1, 2) H G Mudkavi, (2, 4); B K Navadgi (3) G M Nemawarkar, (1, 2); K I S R Nuggehalli, (1); R V Pandit (2); J D Pandya (2, 4); A V Parekh, (1, 2, 4); N B Parikh (1, 2); T G Parmar, (1 4); V D Patekar, (1, 2, 3); A D M Pathan (1, 2, 4); M I Samarth (2,3); R P Shah (1,4) H A Shaikh (1, 4) N K Sholat, ((1, 4) V G Shirgurkar (2); N S Sirikhande, (4); S J Trivedi (1, 2, 4); B L Umarwadia (2, 4); R K Vaidya (1, 2, 3); D A Vakil, (1); T M V Ayyar, (1, 2 3); L S Vernekar (4); A G Waghelikar (1, 3, 4); V B Walvekar (1 2).

The following unsuccessful candidates are entitled to keep terms for the Second LL.B. examination.

G D Apte, S Dasa, N L Pethkar, Y S Sathe, V P Acherya (1, 2); N R Bande (1, 4); M J Bhatt, (1, 4); Y N Bhide, (1) W B Damle, (3, 4); M D Desai, (1); I M Dhakeyat, (1, 4); N K Gharpure (1, 3) N M Hungund (1), S Isaac (3, 4); R B Iyengar, (2, 3); M V Kamat, 1); N A Kaulgekar, (2, 4); D V Kelkar (1); S D Kulkarn (1, 3); S K Kumbhojkar (1, 3); D V Mhaskar ((1, 4); B D Mujumdar (1, 4); I M Nadgir (1, 4); N D Nanaeati (4); B G Nargund (3); G S Negialal, (1, 4); S T Pappu, (1, 4); B V Paranjpe, (1,4); N J Paranjpe, (1, 2); R A Patil (2); D G Pradhan (2); R K Shah (1, 3); T M Shah (3, 4); G R A Shaikh (1, 2); G B Swad (1, 3); G R Talpade (1, 4); S V Vaishanav (1, 3); N D Vesuna, (1, 3).

REPORTED THEFT.

Sitabai, a vegetable hawker, residing in a room on the ground floor of a house at DeLisle Road reports to the police that during her absence from her room between 12 noon and 4 p.m. on Saturday last, some body dug out a tin box which was buried under the ground. The box contained gold and silver ornaments and cash collectively valued at Rs. 820. Her son and three others were in the room when she left. Two of them have been arrested by the police while the third is still at large.

EXTRADITION WARRANT AGAINST A PARSI.

Mr. D. N. D. Khandallawalla, Fourth Presidency Magistrate issued an extradition warrant against a Parsi at Colombo on a charge of theft on the application of Deputy Inspector McKenna.

Mr. McKenna stated that the Rev. E D. Lucas, while shopping at Kalbadevi on May 14, lost his wallet containing traveller's cheques. Rev. Lucas lodged a complaint at the Mharbowri Police Station who instituted inquiries in the matter The police discovered that one of the lost cheques was presented to Dr. Wales of Miraj by a Parsi who passed of as Jehangir Sorabji, but who the police think is one Jamshed Cowasji Nazar at Colombo. Later on the police were informed by the American Express Company at Bombay, who had issued the traveller's cheques that two of the lost cheques were presented at their Colombo office. The police, in course of their inquiries, are alleged, to have recovered some more cheques from the accused at Colombo, who has forged Rev. Lucas' signature. The accused has been arrested at Colombo, and the extradition warrant was necessary to bring him down to Bombay.

Mr. M. A. de Cruz, pleader, on behalf of the accused requested the Magistrate to grant a bailable warrant.

The Magistrate issued a warrant bailable in the sum of Rs. 1,000.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Public lecture on the Bhagwad Gita by Swami Sharvananda, Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, 6-30 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

THURSDAY, NOV. 12.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

2nd LL.B. Exam. result, 2 p.m.

	Sunrise	Sunset.
Nov. 10 (Tue.)	6h. 43m.	6h. 3m.
Nov. 11 (Wed.)	6h. 43m.	6h. 3m.
Nov. 12 (Thu.)	6h. 44m.	6h. 3m.
Nov. 13 (Fri)	6h. 44m.	6h. 2m.
Nov. 14 (Sat.)	6h. 45m.	6h. 2m.
Nov. 15 (Sun.)	6h. 45m.	6h 1m

Telegraph Notification.—Telegrams to and from Persia are subject to censorship and delay, except for telegrams from colonial and commercial firms.

Postal Notices.—Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here to-morrow (Wednesday).

Mails for Australia per s.s. "Narkunda" via Dhanushkedi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday).

To-day's Radio Programme—A concert programme of English Gramaphone records will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club, to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. Call Sign 2 F V. Wavelength 387 Mtres.

Municipal Election.—Mr. Ishwarbhai Somabhai Patel is standing as a candidate from the 'G' Ward on behalf of the Congress-Nationalist Municipal Party.

English Mails.—The outward P and O mail steamer "Razmak" with the mails from London of 29th ultimo left Aden at 7-30 p.m. on the 8th instant In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday the 13th instant.

Parsi Central Association.—The adjourned annual general meeting of the Association will be held at Alice Building in the rooms of the Association to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m.

Steamer Movements.—The outward P and O mail steamer "Ranpura" with mails from London of 5th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 7th instant.

The P and O mail steamer "Mooltan" arrived London on Saturday the 7th instant.

City's Mortality.—Statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 6th to 6 a.m. of 7th November. Smallpox 1 attack; Cholera nil; Plague nil; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 66; total mortality this day last year 97.

Upanishad Class.—Swami Yatiswaranandaji of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar Road Bandra, will deliver a public discourse on the "Upanishads" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, at 7-30 a.m. to-morrow (Wednesday).

Lectures on the Gita.—The second of the public lectures in English on the Bhagwad Gita by Swami Sharvananda of the Ramakrishna Mission will be delivered at 6-30 p.m. to-day in the compound of the Congress House, Girgaum Back Road. All are cordially invited to attend.

Election of Delegates to Congress.—All persons who have been enrolled as members of any of the village congress committees in the Suburban district on or before the 10th October, will be entitled to vote at and offer themselves as candidates for the elections of four delegates from the district to the coming Congress to be held on Sunday the 15th instant between 8 a.m. and 12 noon (S. T.) at the offices of the Village Congress Committees in this district which will be the Polling Stations.

F' Ward District Congress Committee.—The above Committee at its general meeting has elected the following officials for the year 1925-26. President—Dr D. D. Sathaye; Vice-Presidents—Dr. N. D. Savarkar and Mr. Jhinabhai P. Joshi; Secretaries—Mr. Bhagwatiprasad Nigam and Mr. P. J. Manjrekar; Treasurer—Mr. Ganpatishanker N. Desai; Auditor—Mr. Girdharlal Daphtary.

Applications duly proposed and seconded from the determined members of the above Committee attending Cawnpore Congress as delegates are invited and will be received at the Committee's office 62, Rahim Building (2nd floor) Tram Terminus, Parel, till 5 p.m. (S. T.) on Sunday the 15th instant.

Prize Distribution.—The 34th prize distribution of the Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj came off on last Sunday in the Marathi Vidyalaya Hall, under the chairmanship of Dr. A. P. Kothare, the Principal of the National Medical College, Bombay Mrs. Kashibai Kothare gave away the prizes, which were worth about Rs. 600, the number of prize-winners being about 51. The hall was packed to the full Mrs. Bhaumati V. G. Rao, played the hostess for the occasion and welcomed Mrs. Kashibai and Prof. V. G. Rao introduced the President to the gathering. Manjula Jayakar, an eight-year-old child enlivened the proceedings at intervals by singing songs composed specially for the occasion. The "Garbha" dance was effectively rendered by a dozen little Prabhu girls, clad in an attractive Gujarati attire, by moving round a little Prabhu boy and an equally little Prabhu girl, who played the parts of Krishna and Radha respectively. The President in his address made practical suggestions to remedy the defects in the various institutions of the community. He also earnestly appealed to the community to admit the Kancholes into their fold.

Light refreshments brought the proceedings to end.

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WHAT EVERY WIDOW KNOWS
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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" are requested to mention this paper when replying to advertisements.

WANTED.

WANTED—A SILK MERCHANT or a GENTLEMAN of a good standing, interested in silk business, (those possess fair knowledge in English preferred) to inquire, sound business guaranteed. Please apply Box No. 1072, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2124

The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1925.

HELP THE ASSEMBLY.

Nominations to the Council of State being over, the electors have presently to consider the exercise of their vote, and we hope they will display far greater vigilance than they did in 1920. For sloppy voting there was some excuse five years ago, when the Non-co-operation movement was in full swing and when the voters could hardly realise the danger of allowing reactionaries to rule the second chamber. The first term of the Council has proved what a paralytic limb it can be through the aglommeration of poisonous tissue. The only non-official who has seen virtue in the career of the elders is Mr. Syed Raza Ali who recently issued a stilted manifesto praising their disservices. To the official world the Council of State has been a veritable temple of wisdom. Lord Reading spoke for the entire bureaucracy when he told the elders at parting of their patriotism in rejecting the joint amendment passed by the Assembly. In his eyes, the Council of State consisted of Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy in multiple form, and he was quite dazzled at their patriotism and statesmanship. The Council of State has been the official sponge for wiping out the good work done by the Assembly. To quote only a few of the betrayals of the elders, would be sufficient to confirm their condemnation and to emphasise the importance of thoroughly cleansing the floor at the earliest opportunity. They supported the enhancement of the salt-tax; they opposed the repeal of repressive laws; they endorsed the Bengal Ordinance; they resisted the Firearms Bill; they applauded the Lee loot; they repudiated the joint amendment of the Assembly in regard to the Reforms last September. This is a casual citation to prove what a malignant nuisance the Council of State has been in its existence. We are astonished at the effrontery of people like Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy who coolly approach the electors for a renewal of their credentials and suggest their own return for another term. They are careful not to reveal in detail their exploits in the Council of State, for they blandly request that they be elected again.

The public ought clearly to recognise the necessity as well as the difficulty of turning out the old gang, the majority of whom were muddlers and sycophants of the most revolting mentality. The Council of State consists of thirty-three elected members and twenty-seven nominated members of whom twenty may be officials. Thus on the surface there is the chance of an elected majority but the actual restriction of the franchise and the system of communal compartments enable the Government to secure an obedient majority in their favour. Both the Montagu-Chelmsford Report and the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the Reforms plainly contemplated that the Council of State should be not so much an enlightened revising chamber as the device of reaction. If we examine the composition of the Chamber and its high franchise, we shall find that a numeral majority of nationalists is virtually impossible, but the infusion of more nationalists has a potential advantage. Their presence is likely to influence some of the official nurslings into better harmony with the spirit of progress. The only Swarajist in the last Council of State was Mr. V. Ramadoss, but his outspokenness did help in disturbing the fetid atmosphere in the House. We want more of the type, and that is the purport of Pundit Motilal Nehru's appeal to the electors. Let it be remembered that the Council of State has a five years' tenure. Assuming that there is going to be no constitutional change in the immediate future the period of the Council of State will cover two general elections to the other legislatures, the one in 1926 and the other in 1929. Should we not make a timely and energetic attempt to capture as many seats as possible to enliven the proceedings of the Council of State and to mitigate the pernicious purpose of the system? When the Council of State was first projected, Mr. Montagu proposed that its electorate should be identical with that of the Legislative Assembly. He considered that the Council should be a revising Chamber, not a conclave of the Upper Ten. The Joint Committee of Parliament resolutely opposed a liberal franchise, as they were keen on a high franchise to enable the Council to function as a tool of the Government. A preposterously high franchise means artificial encouragement to the wealthy capitalists and the land-owning aristocracy who could be officially tail-twisted. Public spirit alone has little chance against the long purse of candidates for the title 'honourable.' To reactionaries, qualification to the Second Chamber consists of plenty of money, Zemindari-prestige, the respectability of an unthatched dome and a general readiness to say ditto to Government. The wealthy in India, the folk with a "stake" in the country, have unfortunately to trim their tails to official winds, because they have much to lose through official displeasure. Hence by design the Council of State is a subservient institution, but it has been so framed into the reformed system that it is capable of doing harm to the work of the popular House. We ought therefore, to make a special effort for retarding the influence of pocket-boroughs and securing a better representation in the Council of State.

Pundit Motilal's manifesto is directed to all the constituencies and where Swarajists are active, his appeal ought to have definite response. The sluggish temper of Bombay Swarajists has been responsible for a paltry list of nominations, but there is a point to be said in extenuation of their lethargy. Money-power and a high franchise must restrict the spirit of venture in an industrial province, and though the wealthy have fought shy of the Swarajist label, there has been no real encouragement for independent Swarajists to compete in a hazardous struggle. Bombay is accustomed to "directors who retire, but are eligible for re-election." It does not completely absolve the Swarajists from the reproach of inaction, for we see only one Swarajist in the list of candidates. For the rest, the electors will do well to choose those who apart from party-nomenclature have shown individual credit in the direction of Nationalism. The Council of State must be redeemed from the disgrace of being an infirmary of political fogeys awaiting the whip of the official boss. We are at a stage when political tension is acute and publicists are feeling the exhaustion of mere Council-manoeuvres. The record of the first Council and what is more the habitual attitude of individuals suggests the importance of a clean-sweep all over the country. Within the limitations of a high franchise popular opinion must assert itself. Where Swarajists are inefficient candidature, let there be at least an effort to return men who are capable of some independence and political sensibility in the face of acute developments in the country. A chamber of confirmed sycophants and senile dabblers will be a source of constant irritation, if not of ultimate disaster.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONVENIENCE, OR LICENSE?

The ingenuity peculiar to modern practices of salesmanship is clearly evident in the manner in which the latest report of the Director of Public Instruction of this Presidency is compiled. Such departmental skill, too much we should say, has been employed in the manufacture of an attractive display. The bulk of the superfluous material which formerly found accommodation in similar reports has fortunately, disappeared. The concise statements the pithy observations and even the witticisms of the compiler are thus not altogether a defect. They make interesting reading. But that is about all that can be said in favour of the assertions of the Department. The confusion in educational principles and practices, the uncertain grasp of the true educational needs of the Presidency and the utter lack of the creative, we shall not say progressive, faculty that could build up a sound and vitalty responsive educational fabric are transparent on almost every page of the report. No amount of stray comparisons with conditions abroad, of manipulated statistics, and tabulated information can disguise these defaults. One would like to know why, for instance, the medical student seems to be "more concerned with remembering his bottles than the specimens contained therein," why the candidates for the drawing examinations "apparently come with a preconceived notion of what they were going to draw, and how they were going to draw it?" If in the description of a set of slides illustrating famous buildings one of the officials in the Department perpetrates the illuminating statement that the three greatest modern architects are Sir Chrisopher Wren, Mr. G. Wittet and Sir M. Visheshwaraya, one would like to be informed why the Department awards prizes for and encourages such stupidity. The story of the existence of evils is, probably, older than the hills. We do not expect the Department to repeat it. It is meant to help us with remedies.

An instructive example of the fantastic notions prevalent in the Department is furnished in the incoherent statements in the report meant to explain the system, if it be so-called, of art education in the Presidency. The system was more accurately described, during the last sessions of the local Council, as an administrative convenience. The strangle-hold of departmentalism, to use Mr. Havell's apt phrase, is easily seen working with characteristic tenacity in the official replies given on the occasion. The Director of Public Instruction suddenly introduces, without the sanction of public demands or of proved necessity, a revolutionary change in the art education of the Presidency. He decides for himself, from time to time, the functions of the officials and the imaginative distinction in the duties he chooses to assign to the Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork and to the Principal of the Sir J. J. School of Art. He appears to have scarcely any notion of the definite functions of the officials under him. Their duties seem to vary as the departmental fads and fancies vary. He knows that the Inspector ought to be subordinate to the Principal. He was brought here, and always, recognised, as such. There has been, or the Director, no excuse whatever to misunderstand the duties originally assigned to the Inspector. He knows or ought to know, the precise position the School occupies in the matter of art education in the Presidency as also the inter-relation of the School and the educational institutions where tuition in art begins from the primary stage. He knows, or ought to know, the far-reaching effects on art education of the severance of the necessary relation between the educational institutions and of an official acting independently of the central art institute. Despite the knowledge implied in his position, despite Government's original intention and subsequent decision, despite the certain breach in the essential relations of the educational institution, and in the unity of art education, despite the wastage involved in un-co-ordinated and overlapping supervision, the Director chooses to assign an independent and irresponsible position and undefined duties which never belonged or can belong to the Inspector. Why? Because, "administratively this was a more convenient arrangement". The Minister, who framed this reply on behalf of the Department, was challenged even on his ground. He could not understand much less answer the challenge. The brief supplied to him from the Department failed to help him. Did the Minister of Education ever have a chance of looking at the work of the Inspector? Mr. Jayakar was informed that he had not. The Minister had 'nothing further to say" to Mr. Advani who wanted to know whether the Inspector ever favoured Sind with his visits of inspection. The gifted Inspector reports that "the general character of the work in many schools is quite good." And, he adds immediately, that the teachers in general are 'apt to follow a narrow and beaten track and produce results of a terrible sameness." If that is so, what is the marvellous agency, apart from the teachers on the beaten track, which produces the general character of the work in many schools he describes as "quite good."? If, as the report states, the miners report favourably on the work of not a few centres and believe that "due attention is being now paid to the important subject of drawing", how is it that nature drawing is reported to be "disappointing", the drawing "carelessly executed" and the colouring "frequently incorrect"? In design "there was astonishingly little Indian feeling." In memory drawing there, was we are told, "the lack of a proper sense of proportion". Probably, the administrator, not the educationist, is unable to realise the incoherence in these statements. Probably, the expenditure on the Drawing and Design School attached to the R. C. School at Ahmedabad, the "revised" course in drawing for the training of teachers, the unregulated practices in visual instruction, the books for adults that have not yet been published despite the applications which included every other subject except that of art, and the purpose of the proposed reorganisations may all be sought to be justified as being administratively more convenient arrangements.

But the apotheosis of departmentalism, of administrative convenience, becomes fatal to all educational progress when it not only tries to justify the irresponsible and mischievous activities of a superfluous official but upsets the essential and harmonious relations of institutions, destroys their unity of aims and methods and for his gratification sacrifices the advancement of art in the Presidency. The administrative convenience claimed by the Department is the claim for unmitigated license. It is a dangerous claim. But when it is carried further and sought to be made a vested interest it passes the limits of endurance and sanity. Whatever may be the magnetic and mysterious qualifications of the Inspector, whose duties still remain unknown and undefined, whom the Department allows to indulge in such rash experiments as the abolition of freehand drawing, he is surely not as indispensable as the Department appears to imagine. If he is unwilling to perform the duties for which he has been brought to this country, it is no part of the Director's business to find for him the alternative which damages the prospects of art. The Inspector can no longer be left free to interfere with the advancement of art in the Presidency. His only place, if his competence is proved, is the one originally assigned to him.

Notes of the Day.

Coercion or Consent?

The interview which M. De Jouvenal, the new Civilian High Commissioner in Syria, has given to the "Petit Parisien" shows that the French have not learnt anything from the recent happenings in that unhappy country. The sentiments he has expressed accord with the usual cant of those who think imperially. Though the new High Commissioner pays lip-service to France's responsibility to the League of Nations, he makes it quite clear that, like the British, he regards a mandate not as a trust but as a cloak for land-grabbing. "France could not at the present moment renounce her mandate and the words 'abandonment' and 'evacuation' ought to be erased from their vocabulary." Once a mandate always a mandate, so evidently the politicians of Britain and France, who have grabbed other people's territory, think. It, of course, does not concern them that all this is a negation of the fundamental principle of a mandate that it must be based on the consent of the people freely given. Apart from the barbarities which the French have perpetrated and which make them unworthy of being entrusted with the destiny of any people, the Syrians have shown and are showing to-day in no unmistakable manner that they do not want French help in making them capable of governing themselves. They want the reality of self-government to-day and they are in earnest in their determination to get it. The longer the League of Nations prolongs the struggle by its failure to intervene in their favour, the wider will be the gulf separating it from the people of the East.

Contemptible Perversion.

We have no objection to Pundit Motilal being attacked, but where falsehood is put into his mouth we must lodge a protest. A moderate journal which suffers from the disease of oozing originality, has fabricated a charge of bad taste against Pundit Motilal. Originality is not the same as inventiveness, and, as Disraeli said, we should not be so set on originality as to leave nothing of it to posterity. The "Indian Daily Mail" is pleased to discover (on our authority) that "the Pundit allowed himself to refer to some alleged report in the press of the nature of Lord Sinha's ill-health." We cannot refrain from describing this as a sneaky, slimy effusion hardly worthy of a responsible journal. All that Pundit Motilal said was that Lord Sinha had come up like 'Rip Van Winkle' awakened, to air ante-diluvian opinion. It is a perfectly valid and well-accepted allusion in controversy, and for the 'Daily Mail" to extract spiteful meaning is to wallow in the mud for the sake of wallowing. After imputing bad taste, Mr. Peckniff proceeds: "The Pundit is not immune from ailments which can be made use of to point a political invective—but this is not an example which one should care to emulate." There is no danger, for there was no examole offered by Pundit Motilal at all. He did not speak a word in aspersion of Lord Sinha or his ailment, and the vilifying journal owes Pundit Motilal a handsome apology. There is much else in the article deserving of exposure, but the most odious part of it is the presumption that Pundit Motilal was ever capable of sneering at the personal ailment of any man alive. If more of this sort is coming out in our contemporary it is only fair to readers to print at the top: "To be read, with nose held tight."

"Old and Time-honoured Ceremony."

The "Pioneer" finds that a load of anxiety is off its mind. It is gratified at "the confession made by the Governor of the United Provinces, that it was not without [illegible] that he had decided to hold the Oudh Durbar." At this Durbar, His Excellency Sir William Marris declared that he had asked himself whether in view of the new system of government presented by the Reforms, there was any longer reason enough to meet the nobility and gentry of the Province in formal assembly. He asked himself whether the old and time-honoured ceremony of the Durbar should not henceforth be reserved for wholly special occasions like the visits of Royalty and the Viceroy. Much to the relief of the 'Pioneer," the U. P. Governor decided to retain the Durbar ceremony, and the Associated Press has given us an idea of how he lectured to the scions of the Oudh aristocracy. We thought the most proper venue of approach between the Governor and the people of a province was the Legislative Council of the province, when the head of the administration desired to give a message to the people, but the "Pioneer" has discovered that in the durbar the Governor comes into contact with men of influence "who have neither the time nor the inclination for the political intrigues" which the 'Pioneer" associates with elections to the legislatures. We admit that in the durbars, there is the *Pan-Supari* contact, but is that the only kind of contact the Government want to keep with the Durbaris? And it is a very sorry certificate, indeed, to give to the new system of government, the Dyarchy which the "Pioneer" loves, to say that elections under it are only full of political intrigue. If "men of influence" keep away from the new system even now, is it not a confession that the Reforms have failed to make an impression even on those the least likely to be hostile to them? As regards 'political intrigue," we suppose we must find out another term for the manoeuvres conducted by some of our local Governments to metamorphose Tambes into Executive Councillors. It was time the "Pioneer" and journals of its ilk understood that intelligent opinion in this country, including a good many of its beloved Durbaris, saw through the futility of professing affection for stupid

INDIAN SANDHURST COMMITTEE.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

III.

In the second article it was established that the publicity given by the Government of India to the rules of admission etc. to Sandhurst was both insufficient and inefficient.

The propaganda work can be carried out much better if the following steps are taken.

(a) The rules for admission to Sandhurst should be standardized, printed and kept ready for sale at well-known book-sellers' shops.

(b) The dates for submission of applications should be fixed and adhered to.

(c) In addition to printing the circulars for inviting applications in "Government Gazettes" they should also be reproduced in all prominent newspapers both English and Vernacular.

Even without Government request the Press should, on its own initiative, take an intelligent interest in this publicity and should by periodical attractive articles concentrate the attention of the country on the importance of the new field opened up for the youth of the country.

(d) Public leaders should be invited to popularize military careers from platforms.

(e) The help of important public bodies should be enlisted to disseminate among their members the knowledge of the means for obtaining a military training.

(f) Committees should be appointed in each province to assist Government in coming in touch with likely candidates for Sandhurst.

(g) Lecture tours by military officers may be organized. And suitable pamphlets should be printed and widely circulated, and (h) the educational institutions—both schools and colleges—should be asked to collaborate in this work of giving wider publicity.

As the minimum qualification required of a candidate going up for the competitive entrance examination is a pass in the matriculation, or its equivalent, examination, notices on the school and college notice boards giving full particulars as to the syllabus of the competitive examination and the method of submitting applications etc would bring home to *all* possible candidates the information necessary for them to equip themselves in such a way as would give them a reasonable chance of success at the examination for entrance to Sandhurst. If these suggestions are given effect to there should be no paucity of suitable candidates for a military career at least for the small number that is required at present.

A Lucrative Start.

The military career giving a start of Rs. 500 after only a year and a half's training, however strenuous that training may be, should prove a sufficient attraction for the adventurous youth of a virile country especially as there is so much glory, honour and patriotism attached to it. In no *other* line can a boy expect to get such a brilliant and lucrative start after such a short period of training. If the youth is intrepid and painstaking he has the prospects of rising to Rs. 2,000 or more in about twenty to twenty-five years and he can earn a decent pension even after eighteen years' service. The writer would here like to point out another defect in the present methods employed by Government.

The candidate for entrance to Sandhurst has at present to go through two preliminary selections before he can even be allowed to appear before the competitive examination board. He must first be certified, after personal inspection, as suitable by the Commissioners of divisions and then he has to survive a similar process at the hands of the head of the Local Governments. Where is the sense in having these previous weeding out processes if you have a competitive examination? *All* boys medically fit and possessing the necessary educational qualifications should be permitted to appear for the competitive examination so long as they pos-

(Continued on page 9.)

PEACE WITH HONOUR.

FRENCH POLICY IN SYRIA

NO RENUNCIATION OF MANDATE.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Paris.—De Jouvenel, new High Commissioner in Syria in an interview with the "Petitt Parisien" said that he intended to do his utmost to bring about pacification and organisation of Syria as rapidly as possible so that he might soon be able to inform the League of Nations that Syria was now capable of governing herself but France could not at the present moment renounce her mandate and the words "abandonment" and "evacuation" ought to be erased from their vocabulary. France desired peace but it must be peace with honour. The High Commissioner in Syria ought to play the role of an impartial arbitrator between different peoples and religions but must repress all attacks and acts of bravado. He hoped to collaborate closely with Britain and Turkey.—Reuter.

DAMASCUS NOT OUT OF DANGER.

SITUATION CONTINUES TO BE SERIOUS

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Damascus.—The town itself is now quiet but the situation is still serious. Organised bands around Damascus remain a menace and the people of the Muslim quarter appear dazed and sullen. North of Damascus, French jurisdiction, outside towns, is practically non-existent. French reinforcements are expected any hour and this is having a reassuring effect.—Reuter.

ATTACK ON FRENCH POSTS.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Paris.—A Havas Agency message says: Papers here learn from Damascus that the rebels attacked last night the eastern gate of the town and tried to storm the French posts, but were met with sharp fire. The rebels were driven off and they retired.

The French are preparing a big encircling movement against the main rebel groups between Damascus and Hems.—Reuter.

ZAGHLUL PASHA'S APPEAL.

FOR "OPPRESSED BROTHERS IN SYRIA."

The "Hindu" publishes the following special cable:—

CAIRO, Nov. 5.

Zaghlul Pasha has issued an appeal for subscriptions to relieve the distress of "the oppressed brothers in Syria to whom terrible calamities have befallen" and himself heads the list with £100.

BAGHDAD CONVOY ATTACK.

THREE ARABS HANGED.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Damascus.—Three Arabs belonging to the band which attacked the Bagdad convoy last summer as a result of which a French captain was killed and three others were wounded were publicly hanged at dawn today. The bodies were suspended for six hours and were inspected by large crowds. A large poster containing particulars of the crime was fastened to each body.—Reuter.

WESTERNISING TURKEY.

SUNDAY INSTEAD OF FRIDAY AS HOLIDAY.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Bera.—The Government organ advocates Sunday as the day of rest instead of Friday to bring Turkey into a line with Western powers and to avoid a loss of two days in a week.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN SARCOPHAGUS.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Cairo.—When the lid of the second sarcophagus was raised a human-shaped coffin was revealed the face of which is presumed to represent Tutankhamen himself. The removal of the coffin is expected to be very difficult as it is covered with black glutinous deposit.—Reuter.

CHINESE CIVIL WAR.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Shanghai.—The Japanese Eastern News Agency which had previously persistently reported that Chang-Tso-Lin and Feng-Yu-Hsiang had agreed to co-operate against the Allies now states that negotiations have been broken off between Chang-Tso-Lin and Feng-Yu-Hsiang and that it believes it impossible that two armies can avoid a collision.—Reuter.

FRENCH FINANCE.

AVOID INFLATION.

COMMUNIST MOTION REJECTED.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Paris.—The Finance Committee of the Chamber by 17 votes to 14 resolved to urge the Government to avoid inflation, specifying various points on which it disagreed with the Government's financial proposals, though it subsequently turned down the Communist motion for the rejection of the proposals. The radical socialists voted against the Communist motion in order to emphasise their desire to make the Government's scheme a basis of discussion.—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The Finance Committee of the Chamber agreed as to the necessity of creating a sinking fund, but raised serious objections regarding the scope of the fund and expressed a desire to hear M. Painleve before deciding. Hence a few days' further delay is inevitable.—Reuter.

ABANDON MOROCCO.

ADVICE TO SPAIN.

The "Hindu" publishes the following special cable:—

MADRID, Nov. 5.

In the course of a long letter, urging the abandonment of Morocco on various grounds, including geographical considerations, and financial grounds, ex-Minister Cambo, Catalan leader, says that the Riffi have recently contracted relations with the rest of the Muslim world, who have given them material as well as moral aid. He alleges that the brain of this movement is the Islamic University at Cairo, which is partly interested in Morocco. He found evidence of Islamic subscriptions in favour of Abdel Karim even in the most distant corners in most miserable hovels and in Beduin deserts of Lybia.

Sgr. Cambo insists that the abandonment must be made so as not to give the appearance of "flight."

Gen. Primo de Rivera has simultaneously issued a note vaguely declaring that on the eve of reaping the fruits of the victory of Alhucemas it was impossible for the Directory to disclose its intentions. But he hopes the real facts will soon demonstrate that the Government possesses a wise and worthy solution of the problem.

AIR TRANSPORT.

RIGHTS OF PRIVATE PERSONS.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Paris.—The International Conference on the rights of private persons with regard to air transport has approved of the draft convention which will be submitted to the Governments of forty-eight states represented at the Conference. The draft convention lays down that air transport companies or private persons organising air transport should be responsible for accidents, losses etcetera, unless it has been proved that all reasonable measures were taken to avoid damage caused; but responsibility of air transport firms will be limited to a sum to be fixed by an international agreement. Governments represented at the Conference will be asked to constitute a special committee of experts with its headquarters at Paris to continue the work of the Conference.—Reuter's Special.

ITALIAN PLOT.

ONLY OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUES PERMITTED.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Rome.—An official communique states that in view of a number of absurd reports in the press with regard to the alleged accomplices in the plot against Sgr. Mussolini measures have been taken to prevent publication of any investigations in order not to impede the work of justice and only publication of official communiques will be permitted.—Reuter's Special.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Armistice-tide opened with the General observance of the remembrance Sunday. Special services were held and the churches were crowded all day long. The demand for admission was so great at St. Martins in the fields that queues of worshippers six abreast were stretched from both sides of the main entrance. There was a big pilgrimage to the Cenotaph despite biting winds and to the unknown warrior's grave.—Reuter.

On the conclusion of the game at Twickenham on Saturday the committee of Harlequins Club have decided to discontinue the fixtures against Newport.—Reuter's Special.

Brussels, Nov. 9.—The King and Queen of Belgians were accorded an enthusiastic reception by enormous crowds on their return from India. The British Ambassador was among those who welcomed Their Majesties at the railway station.—Reuter's Special Service.

SWARAJ PARTY'S SOLIDARITY.

PETITION-MONGERS CHECKED.

MR. JAYAKAR'S POSITION CLEARED.

PUNDIT MOTILAL ANSWERS CRITICS.

Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. T. C. Goswamy again addressed a large and representative gathering on Monday evening at the Gaiety Theatre on the "Swaraj Party's Programme", Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta presiding.

Panditji at the end of his speech alluded to Mr. K. F. Nariman's reference made last Saturday at Marwadi Vidyalaya and said he had made enquiries and found that Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar who had put forward their opinion before the Executive Council at Nagpur had expressed their desire to abide by the resolution passed by the majority. He also defended the action of Mr. V. J. Patel in accepting the Presidentship of the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in introducing the Pandit said their late leader Deshbandhu Das had killed and buried diarchy and it was their duty to see that it was not revived. One thing which every Indian should now do was to carry on the propaganda which their late revered leader had launched. The Indian National Congress was to be held soon at Cawnpore—a historical place in India—where an armed mutiny in 1857 had taken place and had failed. The revolution of December, 1925, which was to be launched by the Indian National Congress at Cawnpore, however, he hoped, would engulf the bureaucracy and would succeed because it was a peaceful revolution. (Applause.)

WHAT SWARAJISTS STAND FOR.

Pandit Motilal Nehru then said he had addressed a gathering on Saturday last at Marwadi Vidyalaya and dwelt at length on the Swaraj Party's programme. He would that evening develop the case on similar lines and also define as clearly as he could the position of Swaraj Party in relation to other parties in the Congress. "Let us first be quite clear", he said, "as to what the Swaraj Party stands for. It stands for its own programme and nothing else." The Panditji then said the Swarajists were described as non-co-operators, wreckers, obstructionists, and civil resisters, etc., but none of these words or expressions was comprehensive enough for their activities. The Swarajists were some times the one, sometimes the other, sometimes a combination of one or more and on certain occasions they were pure co-operators because they stood for their programme. The Swarajists' programme contained elements of construction as well as destruction. "While you work outside the Council", he said, "and in the country, you non-co-operate with the Government and in your constructive policy carry out constructive programme. You do not co-operate with the Government. But if you enter the Legislature and wish to carry on any constructive work, however small, it is not possible to do so, without the co-operation of some parties or the Government. The Swaraj Party cannot be described by any catch phrases as its stands for its own programme and nothing else."

A PARTY OF ACTION.

The speaker then referred to the first programme of the Swaraj Party which contained in their elections manifesto and said in his first speech in the Legislative Assembly, he had invited Government to co-operate with him on his own terms. That programme, he said, was revised at the next meeting of the General Council of the Swaraj Party, viz., that the guiding spirit of the Swaraj Party should be self reliance in all activities, i.e., (1) within the legislative bodies the party shall whenever possible throw out the budget, (2) throw out all legislative enactments by which the bureaucracy consolidated their power, (3) move resolutions, and support bills which were for the healthy growth of the national life, (4) help constructive programme of Indian National Congress, (5) fully defend economic policy to prevent exploitations, and (6) to protect the rights of labour, agriculture and industry. The Swaraj Party was therefore, he said, preeminently a party of action and not of deliberation, dogmas or theories.

ASSEMBLY PRESIDENTSHIP.

Referring to the critics of the Swaraj Party, he said, they were not their electors, but those who had not voted for them. Replying to a critic on Saturday last, he (Panditji) had asked whether he had voted for him (Panditji) and he said, "No, but for Mr. Patel." Panditji then replied. "You hold a meeting of the electors of Mr. Patel and pass a vote of censure against him and I will see that he resigns his post." "But mind you", I added, "I will hold the election roll in my hand and will only admit Mr. Patel's electors and none else. (Laughter.) That critic said "all right", but has not yet come to me." (Laughter.)

He then dwelt at length on the presidential post in the Legislative Assembly and said after all it was not a Government post neither was it under the Crown. It was an office that was conferred by the Assembly upon one of their own members and it had nothing to do with the Government. In fact, Government put forward every possible opposition in the way of Mr. Patel and in spite of all the opposition Mr. Patel was elected as President. (Cheers.) In electing the President [illegible] Would they have a man who had absolutely no interest in the country or a man whom they believed to be absolutely fair and honest, and a man who would not adjourn the House when he saw that on a particular resolution the Swarajists had a majority and the Government a minority. (Laughter.) With the reputation of Mr. Patel and with the knowledge that he possessed they honestly and conscientiously believed that he would do the right thing. (Applause.) There was nobody besides him to occupy the position of the President and he was glad that they had not a man of jelly fish temperament as their President but had a man experienced and stout-hearted to weather the storm.

EXECUTIVE COUNCILLORS AND MINISTERS.

The same was not the case, however, he said, with a member of the Executive Council or a Minister. In the Executive Council if there were four, five or six members, and if one member with sincerity and strength of conviction moved a motion and if it was opposed by his other colleagues in spite of his dissension, it was his duty to abide by the resolution passed by the majority or if he was a conscientious man to resign his position. The tenure of a true Swarajist in the Executive Council, therefore, would end at the first meeting of the Executive Council. It was true that Government were offering Swarajists posts, but that he characterised as a bribe. The case of the Minister was still worse, he said, because he was responsible to a minority and one cannot be responsible to a minority. (Laughter.) Besides, even if a Minister did not want to have a certain thing, and if the Governor certified that that in the discharge of his duties it was necessary and that it should be done, it would be done. Some time ago, the Governor of Bengal thought that certain kind of carpets and furniture were necessary for the discharge of his duty, and he had them in spite of the adverse vote of the Council. (Laughter.)

JAYAKAR-KELKAR PETITION.

The speaker then removed the doubts of some persons in regard to certain members of the Swaraj Party and particularly a member for Bombay. He had taken care not to mention any name, but as it was already mentioned in the Press, he would refer the matter as one between Mr. Jayakar and Kelkar on one side and certain members of the Central Executive Council of the Swaraj Party on the other. Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar held certain opinion and as it was proper for them they put forward their opinion before the Executive Council at Nagpur. There were twelve members out of whom ten were present. Four were of one opinion and the other eight On the resolution Messrs. Jayakar and Kelmembers were of the other opinion. The resolution was passed which was confirmed not only by the joint meeting at Nagpur but also at a joint meeting held on Sunday, viz., the B. P. C. C. and the Swaraj Party. As soon as that resolution was passed in the Executive Committee, both Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar expressed their desire to bow to the opinion of the majority and they further said as honourable men they would abide by it. "This being the case", asked Panditji, "is it right to say day after day that there is a split in the Swaraj Party." After Mr. K. F. Nariman had referred to this matter last Saturday in his speech, he (Panditji) made enquiries and found that so far as the document referred to by him was concerned, it was referred to in the resolution passed by the Central Executive Council at Nagpur. "I must tell you frankly", said Panditji, "that in taking that action and in making that representation to the Central Executive Council, the Bombay members were perfectly within their rights to put forward their proposal for consideration. I do hope that this matter will no more be raked up in future."

Panditji finally urged members of all the different parties to go to Cawnpore and make the Indian National Congress a success.

NO RESPONSIBILITY WITHOUT POWER.

Mr. T. C. Goswamy then regretted that Panditji had to explain the programme of the Swaraj Party at such a fag end of the day when people of Poland who had their own trouble were taking keen interests [illegible] by Col. Wedgwood why the Swarajists did not co-operate with the Government by accepting offices and he replied that he (Col. Wedgwood) should not forget his own experience of accepting responsibility without power. (Laughter.)

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the speakers.

LUCKNOW FIASCO.

HOW THE MEETING BROKE UP.

BARI-KIDWAI ARMY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 9.

After the rowdiness which had prevented Maulana Mahomed Ali making his expected speech at a public meeting held in Refahi-am grounds on the 20th October and had consequently compelled the chairman to close it a large number of prominent Mussalmans of Lucknow had called another meeting for the 8th November to be held in the Orphanage Hall which was to be addressed by the Ali-Brothers and by some Ulema from Delhi and Ludhiana. An appeal was made in the notice announcing the meeting that the audience should remove the blot which the regrettable incidents at the last meeting had cast by preserving order and facilitating the task of the Chairman in regulating the meeting. Those who felt themselves unable to control their feelings on hearing anything opposed to their own opinions or to obey the chair were requested to refrain from attending the meeting. With a view to preserve order the conveners had decided not to admit any one carrying lathis, etc. Nevertheless quite a long time before the hour fixed for the meeting the opponents of the conveners had sent about 200 men, most of whom were ryots, from villages including many Hindu Pasis and Chamars wearing the badges of the new society founded in Lucknow some weeks ago called the Khuddam-ul-Harmain of which Maulana Abdul Bari Sahib is president and Mr. Mushir Husain Kidwai is secretary. Before the Ali Brothers and the Ulema arrived some members of the Kidwai and the Farangi Mahal families were found instructing these men. When the audience were being admitted and care was being taken not to permit lathis being taken inside these lathias forced their way into the hall of the Orphanage with their lathis inspite of the protests of the conveners and volunteers assisting them. On behalf of the conveners Maulvi Zafarulmulk, Editor of "Anna-zir" gave an assurance of perfectly peaceful conduct on the part of those who shared his views and asked for an assurance that order will be maintained by others also and that the lathis will be immediately given up. Maulana Hasrat Mohani who was the first to be called upon to give this assurance refused to accept any responsibility for the lathials and also refused to make an appeal to the militant element to preserve order. Mr. Mushir Husain Kidwai also refused to give any assurance. On these refusals and on the refusal of those who were carrying lathis to give them up or leave the hall Maulvi Zafarulmulk declared on behalf of the conveners that in the circumstances the meeting would not be held that day and the Assembly which consisted of some 1500 to 2000 men peacefully dispersed. Maulana Shaukat Ali is inviting the Mussalmans of Lucknow to hear him and Maulana Mahomed Ali on the 9th instant on the subject of the Khilafat Committee's policy with regard to Hedjaz and to join the Khilafat organisation. Notices announcing the meeting will inform the public that those who will carry lathis, etc. will not be admitted.

C. P. AND COUNCIL OF STATE ELECTION.

PT. MOTILAL'S SUPPORT TO SETH GOVINDDAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 9.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has issued the following appeal to the C. P. Electors of the Council of State:—

It was with great reluctance that I permitted Seth Govinddas to leave the Assembly and stand for the election to the Council of State as the Swarajya Party in the Assembly could ill afford to lose his valuable services. I consented to do so only on the insistence of Swarajist friends who considered it highly desirable in the interest of the C. P. The nature of work done by the Council of State during the last 5 years is too well-known to require any comment from me when it is remembered that the wisdom of the majority of elders who have graced the benches of the upper house for five years did not permit them to endorse even the national demand twice put forward in the Assembly and not only carried by a large majority on each occasion but wholeheartedly supported by the whole of Nationalist India. It becomes superfluous to mention other exploits of these same and sober men. What is wanted in the Council of State is men of sturdy independence thoroughly imbued with the spirit of nationalism. I have no hesitation in saying that Seth Govinddas fulfils these qualifications. Seth Govinddas being a worthy scion of the distinguished family of the late Raja Gokuldass of Jubbulpore, premier landholder and rais of the province will be the most suitable representative of landholdering and agricultural and mercantile classes in the C. P. I therefore, commend his candidature to the [illegible]

WOES OF S. INDIA.

FLOODS IN RIVERS.

RLY. LINES BREACHED.

MADRAS, Nov. 9.

Reports of floods in the rivers and breaches of the railway lines have been received from Madura and Tinnevelly, where heavy rain has fallen. The Vaigai river in Madura and the Tamraparani in Tinnevelly are in floods and villages on the river side are being evacuated. The bund on the western side of Sarmadevi bridge is reported to have been washed away for 150 feet. Trains to and from Quilon have been cancelled and the Trivandrum express arriving at Madras tomorrow morning is reported to have been held up at Tenmalai.

The weather is reported to be still menacing.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, Madura, E. I. Railway wires as follows:—

At about 7 hours to-day (the 9th instant) the line between Tinnevelly Junction and Tinnevelly Town, Melakallur and Shermadevi breached Trains cannot pass through. Transhipment is not possible at present. Train service between Tinnevelly and Shermadevi is suspended. Probable duration of suspension is one week.—A. P.

MOSUL FRONTIER.

LEAGUE'S INQUIRY.

BAGHDAD, Nov. 8.

Explaining the duty of his mission to the notables and officials of Mosul, General Laidoner said they would study all incidents which had occurred on the Brussels line in a most careful manner to enable them to send information to the League of Nations. "I know it is of great importance to you," he said, "to terminate the difficult question of the frontier to enable you to place Iraq on sure foundations and set her on the path of progress. This is also the desire of the League which wishes to clear up the situation as soon as possible but such an important question has needed much time. If the inhabitants of the frontier help us in our task it will be easy, but if fresh disturbing incidents occur new difficulties will arise."—Reuter.

BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY.

UNPARALLELED DEMONSTRATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

A reception rivalling anything during the Czarist regime for its magnificence was held at the Soviet headquarters in London last night on the occasion of the celebration of the anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution. Five hundred guests included bankers, diplomats and businessmen. Even a more splendid display is recorded from Berlin where the gathering at the Soviet embassy of 800 guests included Dr. Luther, Dr. Stresseman, D'Abernon and M. Chicherin. A large portrait of Lenin was conspicuously displayed and orchestra played the International several times. Such a recognition of the Soviet power by Berlin is unparalleled.—Reuter.

BENGAL'S UNITED DEMAND.

RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS URGED.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

At a meeting held this evening under the presidency of Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mayor of Calcutta, speeches were made urging people to make a united demand for the release of political prisoners "who had been arrested as a result of evidence supplied by the police." The president in a lengthy speech said that innocent men had been imprisoned in order to thwart the Congress and Swaraj parties. Speakers advocated boycott of all foreign goods as reply to the Government's action.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA HINDI SAHITYA SAMMELAN

BRINDABAN, Nov. 8.

The sixteenth annual gathering of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan was held here under the presidency of Mr. Amritlal Chakrawarty who spoke on the necessity of imparting knowledge in Hindi far and wide. About two hundred delegates attended. The Conference meets again tomororw.—A. P.

DASTARDLY MURDER.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 9.

A dastardly murder of a Brahmin woman was committed this evening in the Mamunaya Street. The police were to the spot and arrested a Maratha Brahmin who was living near by. It is stated that this man suspected another man named Ratilal to be in bad relation with the deceased woman and on seeing him in her house, it is alleged, he stabbed both of them, with a knife. The woman died immediately on the spot and the man who was [illegible]

TATA OIL MILLS CO. LTD.

LAST YEAR'S HUGE LOSS.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS OF MISMANAGEMENT.

The Seventh Annual General Meeting of the Tata Oil Mills Company Ltd. was held on Monday, with Mr. R. D. Tata in the chair. The meeting was marked with intervals of noisy demonstration and at one time it appeared as if the shareholders had decided in a body not to adopt the Directors' report. Mr. N. M. Dumasia, one of the shareholders led the attack upon the Directors, and the management of the Company characterising the Directors as a 'set of men "who had set up the Tata Mills not to grind 'copra' into oil as stated in the prospectus but to grind the poor shareholders into dust". "The Tata Mills may grind slowly but they grind the shareholders very finely" added Mr. Dumasia. "The Directors in their report have tried to let loose a noose round the neck of the shareholders and I say they will not hesitate to hang you by it. We will not allow ourselves to be led into the spider's web as was done on the previous occasion by the Directors". But all these strong words of Mr. Dumasia proved fruitless in the end and on the suggestion of the Chairman the shareholders adopted the Report and appointed a Committee of five shareholders with power to co-opt ti enquire into the real state of the Company's affairs and to report upon the best way to save the situation, Mr. N. M. Dumasia being one of the members of the Committee.

THE REPORT.

The Report for the year ending 31st March 1925 stated that the accounts showed a loss of Rs. 5,28,799-08. The greater portion of the loss, Rs. 3,42,633, represented interest on past losses and other items amounting to about a lac of rupees were expenditure carried forward from last year. So far as the Products Plant was concerned, the loss for the year, excluding depreciation was Rs. 52,395-12-8. Since the end of the year the position had improved and they were at present making no loss on the working of the Products Plant. Cocogem was already a well-known and well-established product in the Indian markets but the crude oil markets had shewn no improvement during the year either in India or abroad. In the circumstances considering the very heavy interest charges the Directors did not think that the Company could be made a profit-earning proposition for some time yet and they left it to the shareholders to decide whether it should or should not continue.

The Agents had foregone their commission and office allowance for the period under report.

In moving the adoption of the Report Mr. R. D. Tata said that they would have read the report of the Directors and there was really very little that he could add to it. He could only express his regret that it was so unsatisfactory. They had all of them—shareholders, Directors and Agents—lost much in the business and he thought they must now consider whether they could or should continue it. There were some prospects of success with Cocogem. It was much liked and widely used, but it must be a long time before it could become a paying proposition and, it was to be made a paying proposition, the Company must have some additional money. There would then be some reduction of their debt, but even then there would also have to be some writing down of their capital. There were only two alternatives before them. Either the closing of the Company or some call on the uncalled capital with possibly a cancellation of the balance and a drastic reorganisation.

Four years ago the Directors promised them that no fresh call would be made without consulting the shareholders. Repeatedly since then at the General Meetings they had as Agents been requested by the general body of shareholders to carry on and to find the necessary money required to carry on. They had done that and the shareholders could see for themselves in the balance-sheet the sacrifices the Agents had made in their endeavours to keep the Company alive. But they could not go further without some assistance from the shareholders. It was for that reason that they wish the shareholders to consider the proposition seriously. The Company could not continue without additional money and they could not get it. In the circumstances both the Directors and the Agents felt that it was for the shareholders to decide what should be done. The Directors would be prepared to consider any proposal which shareholders wish to make.

MR. DUMASIA'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia in opposing the adoption of the Report dwelt at great length upon the alleged sins of commission and omission of the Directors, in allowing the European employees of the Company to fritter away the resources of the Company, and cited as an instance the case of one Thomson who was brought down as an eminent engineer but who, later on, he alleged, turned out to be a horse trainer. He was given Rs. 60,000 on the termination of his services. The suggestion of the Chairman to demand further calls from the poor shareholders was an attempt to lead once again the shareholders into the spider's web and he would ask the shareholders not to be fooled by the vague promises of the Directors. In 1921 some of the shareholders asked the Directors to take the Company into liquidation, but the Directors came out with a suggestion for calls to wipe out the then liabilities and promised not to ask for further calls till the Company had made profit. If the company had been taken into liquidation then the shareholders would at the most have lost about Rs. 120, but now they were called upon to share the responsibility of the mismanagement, incompetence and ignorance of the Directors and the Agents. That betrayed a cynical disregard of moral responsibility on the part of the Directors towards the shareholders.

A number of other shareholders asked the Chairman for more information as to the probable price the machinery and stock of the Company would fetch before asking them for their views.

SHAREHOLDERS' COMMITTEE.

The Chairman said that he was prepared to give any information that was wanted, but by refusing to adopt the report they were creating a deadlock. He, therefore, appealed to the shareholders to come to their rescue and suggest a means to save the situation. He suggested that a Committee of five shareholders with power to co-opt be appointed to work in conjunction with the Agents and Directors and get all information necessary and convey it to the shareholders, and then decide upon the best way of saving the Company. The suggestion was accepted by the shareholders and a Committee appointed.

The Report was then passed. The retiring Directors were re-elected.

CONGRESS ONLY NATIONAL BODY.

MRS. NAIDU ON UNITY AMONG POLITICAL PARTIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 9.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu interviewed by the "Sunday Times" about the Congress programme said she wanted the Congress to include in its fold all those who desired to enter and who could accommodate themselves within the four corners of the creed. She wanted all shades of opinion to be gradually represented in the Congress so that all people might feel the Congress was the only body which could express the mind of the nation with authority. She would try to convert the Congress from a merely demonstrative political body to active organisation doing substantial political work throughout the year in various directions. It should take up publicity in and outside the country, labour organisation, rural organisation, spinning and weaving, economic research, social reform and various other departments of political activity and ask fit men to guide and control these departments. She wanted the Congress to cease to be the monopoly of rhetoricians, orators but become the working ground of sober, intelligent men. Mrs. Naidu has studied the Hindu Muslim problem and is of opinion that if leading men on both sides detach themselves from petty quarrels of common people they will find "via media." She thinks it very unfortunate that leaders are members of various communal camps and there is not one man who commands the confidence of both the communities. Mrs. Naidu proposes to stay here for some days and it is hoped she will be able to make a valuable contribution to the solution of the communal question but much depends on the attitude of our own people towards questions disturbing the peace and progress at present.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

It is understood that the next session of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council will commence at Patna on the 8th January 1926 and continue up to the end of that month.—A. P.

* * *

A Dacca message states:

Owing to ground subsidence the bridge at mile 49/15 between Kaoraid and Sathkhamair is unsafe. The north abutment and the wing walls have collapsed. Through communication is interrupted. Transhipment during daylight only is being arranged.—A. P.

* * *

The death is reported from pneumonia, of Seth Maganmalji of Ajmere. He had rendered splendid service to Sewasamiti during last Pushkar fair.

* * *

Our Hubli correspondent wires under date November 9th:—In the Hubli Urban Bank case of defalcation of Rs. 1,000 the accused was convicted to one day's simple imprisonment and Rs. 400 fine.

* * *

At a meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee held this morning, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta was elected President. The newly co-opted members were also present and there was no rival candidate. Babu Lalit Mohan Das and Mr. Akram Khan were elected Vice-Presidents. Mr. Satkowripathi Ray was elected Secretary. —A. P.

* * *

The annual memorial service in connection with the Armistice Day held on Sunday in Lahore Cathedral.—A. P.

* * *

A European named R. J. Neaves, said to be an Assistant Surgeon at Station Hospital, Karachi, is reported to have shot himself with a revolver and to have subsequently died at the Medical College Hospital Calcutta on Sunday.—A. P.

* * *

A crowded meeting was held at Calcutta on Saturday to celebrate the second anniversary of the death of Babu Aswini Kumar Dutt.—A. P.

SUSPENSION OF EXCISE DUTY.

"NOT A PRACTICAL PROPOSITION".

COMMERCE MEMBER MEETS INDIAN MERCHANTS.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber had on Friday last an interview with the Hon. Sir Charles Innes, Member for Commerce and Railways, Government of India. The Hon. Mr. Phiroz C. Sethna, President of the Chamber, while welcoming Sir Charles referred to various questions agitating the commercial and industrial public of Bombay including the Excise Duty, the Railway rates, the recommendations of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee, the Railway Terminus for Bombay, and smuggling of sachharine into India.

Sir Charles Innes dealing with "the ancient and vexed question" of the Cotton Excise Duty, said that he did not suppose that the Committee expected him to say anything fresh upon the subject. Indeed, it would be impossible for him to do so. The Committee were, no doubt, well aware of the position of the Government in the matter. The Government were confronted with two pledges. The one was the pledge of Lord Hardinge that the Cotton Excise Duty would be taken off as soon as the financial considerations permitted it. The other was the pledge that the Government of India's finances would be so ordered as to liquidate the provincial contributions as early as possible. When the Government of India found themselves saddled with two conflicting pledges of this kind, only one course was open to them and that was the course which they had taken. They had placed the matter fairly and squarely before the Legislative Assembly, and they had left the Assembly to decide which of the two pledges should be carried out at the last budget session. It was true that the Government had thrown their weight in favour of the remission of the provincial contributions and the Assembly had definitely decided that in disposing of the surplus which the Government of India had available for 1925-26, provincial contributions must be given precedence. That was admitted even by their own representative in the Assembly. Sir Purshotamdas had said that provincial contributions should be given precedence first, second and last. The Legislative Assembly arrived at that decision only in March last, and he must confess that it was rather a strong measure for the Millowners and for Bombay to expect six months later that they could come to the Government of India and say that whatever the decision in the Assembly last March was, they must now take off the Cotton Excise duty. Obviously it must be a very difficult thing for any Government to surrender a tax bringing in a revenue of something like two crores of rupees a year in the middle of the year before the prospects of the coming year had had time to declare themselves. The view that the Government had taken had been that the question could not properly be decided in September. Assuming that there was a surplus in the following March, again it would be for the Assembly to decide whether that surplus should be devoted to the removal of the excise or again to the reduction of the provincial contributions. The Assembly must have all the facts and all the issues put properly before them before they could come to a proper decision. That was the view that Government had taken. It was true that the Assembly had voted in September for the suspension of the cotton excise, but he did not believe that any member of the Indian Merchants' Chamber present in the room could honestly say that the suspension of the Cotton Excise was a practicable proposition. The Hon. Mr. Sethna had said that the cotton excise was "morally indefensible." If the cotton excise was morally indefensible, obviously it could not be taken off in September in order to be put on again in March.

TARIFF BOARD'S FUNCTION.

Reading between the lines of the Hon. Mr. Sethna's speech, Sir Charles Innes could not help feeling that the Indian Merchants' Chamber did not altogether agree with the attitude which the millowners had taken in regard to the Tariff Board enquiry. At any rate, he was glad to have the opportunity of explaining once more exactly what the Government had intended when they made the offer of that enquiry. They had no 'arriere pensee'. Their intention was that the Tariff Board should proceed on the assumption that the excise duty would be taken off as soon as financial considerations permitted. That was a pledge and that pledge stood. Their idea was that the Tariff Board should leave the excise duty out of consideration and should then proceed to determine whether the industry was in need of protection and if so, to what extent. The reason why the Government of India had rather pressed the proposal was this. The members of the Committee had no doubt read the report of the Indian Coal Committee. That report was a perfectly impartial, judicious and almost merciless exposition of the main factors of the coal problem. When it first appeared, it was by no means a palatable report to the Indian coal prade. In fact, when he (Sir Charles Innes) had visited Calcutta just after the report had appeared, he met with by no means a cordial reception from the Indian coal trade. But quite soon the Indian coal trade had come to realise the value of the report. It had stated in the clearest possible terms what was wrong with the coal trade, and it had pointed out the direction in which improvement lay. What the Government of India wanted was that the Tariff Board should perform precisely the same function for the cotton mill industry. It was true that the Commerce Department had made as careful an analysis as they could of the causes of the present depression in the mill industry, but the Government of India thought that an impartial inquiry by the Tariff Board into those cause would be of great value not only to themselves, but also to the mill industry and the general public. However, the mill-owners had refused the enquiry and there the matter rested. He noticed that the Hon. Mr. Sethna had said that an atmosphere of 'hill-top' exclusiveness' had affected the vision of the Government. He was not going to give a lecture on hill-top atmospheres, but he did think that at any rate he could claim for the hill-top atmosphere that it led to clear thinking in regard to textile matters. At any rate he believed that the letters which the Government of India had written to the millowners on the subject of the textile industry had brought out more clearly than the mill-owners had ever attempted to do what was ultimately wrong with the industry. He did not think that there was the same clear thinking on the subject in Bombay. At any rate, he was unable to altogether understand the attitude taken up by the mill-owners. At one time they said that, provided the cotton excise duty was taken off, they wanted nothing else. They did not want any protection. That was an attitude which he thought was very admirable. He was only too pleased to find an industry in India which was able to willing to rely entirely upon itself. But he must confess that he could not square the protestations of the mill-owners on this behalf with their complaint that they were suffering from the dumping of Japanese goods and from unfair Japanese competition and must have protection against Japan. At the same time, he regretted very much that matters had come to the present impasse in Bombay. The Government of India would take off the excise duty as soon as financial considerations permitted them to do so, and he was quite sure that they would be delighted when that day came.

After Sir Charles had dealt with the other questions raised by Mr. Sethna, there was an informal discussion in which Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas, Messrs. Jehangir B. Petit, Lalji Naranji, H. P. Mody and Manu Subedar took part.

KHADDAR AT CONGRESS FUNCTIONS.

SENSATION AT A TALUKA COMMITTEE MEETING.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 8.

A sensation was caused at a meeting of the Daskroi Taluka Congress Committee held this evening to elect members for the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee and delegates to the forthcoming Congress.

In response to a point of order, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, who presided, read the resolution passed by the All-India Congress Committee at Patna and said that no one was entitled to take part in the deliberations of the meeting who did not wear hand-spun and hand-woven Khaddar. Thereupon, Mr. J. C. Swaminarain (Swarajist, M. L. C.) asked the President to ascertain whether the patch on his Khaddar shirt was of pure Khaddar. Another Municipal Councillor asked whether he could sit with his shawl which appeared to be of foreign make.

The President having replied that they could do as their conscience dictated, Mr. J. C. Swaminarain followed by a large number of those who did not wear Khaddar left the hall and they demanded to be paid back their four annas. One threatened to file a civil suit and another persisted that he would sit and heckled the President with all sorts of questions.—A. P.

THANA DIST. CONFERENCE.

MR. ANEY TO PRESIDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 9.

Mr. M. S. Aney, M.L.A., has accepted the presidentship of the fourth Thana District Conference to be held at Palghar on the 28th and the 29th instant. The annual meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee is also to be held there on the 29th instant.

HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM.

SWAMI SRADDHANAND ON SANGHATHAN.

MADRAS, Nov. 8.

Swami Shraddhanand addressing a public meeting at the Gokhale Hall on "Untouchability" explained that the elevation of the depressed classes was only an economic problem since their uncleanly habits was the result of their age-long poverty. He then exhorted the audience to preserve the Hindu 'dharma' by strengthening the Hindu society in view of the dangers it had to face from Mahomedanism and Christian missionaries. "Hindus are cowards as Mahatmaji has said and Mahomedans are bullies." He said the situtlon was very grave in Northern India where the Mahomedan community was very strong and the solution for it was to be found in the elevation of the depressed classes in whom he said he saw a real martial spirit.—A.P.

INDIAN TELEGRAPHISTS' DEMAND.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

Another extra-ordinar general meeting of the Indian Telegraph Association was held to-night, Mr. Jackson presiding. An emphasis was laid by some speakers on the silence maintained by Government and the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs and the following resolution was passed:—"This meeting is of opinion that whereas the Association has taken the precaution to keep the Hon. Member in charge informed of the gravity of the situation his apparently deliberate silence justifies the feeling that he is indicerent to the whole question which can only be characterised as dereliction of duty calling for public censure."—A. P.

CAWNPORE CONGRESS.

"TILAK NAGAR" GETTING READY.

In its first report of the progress of work made so far the Reception Committee of the Cawnpore Congress says keeping in view the special difficulties, we have had to fight against we cannot but congratulate workers and our people. Workers are exerting themselves to their utmost. The people are contributing generously. In spite of all the difficulties the work is now well organised and going on smoothly, steadily and systematically. But, we regret to note that some Committees have not shown equal zeal in the discharge of their duties. They are being goaded into action." Progress under various heads is set forth below:—

COLLECTION AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Funds actually collected so far amount to Rs. 26,000, Rs. 15,000 have been spent so far leaving a balance of about Rs. 11,000 in hand. Besides the actual collections promises of some Rs. 31,500 remain still to be realised. Those in charge of collection funds at Cawnpore report that the city will rise equal to the occasion and will bear the burden of the privilege cheerfully and gracefully. Workers from the various parts of the province also send cheering reports. Rough Budget figures, which are to be revised very soon in the light of experience, so as to make them as precise as possible, indicate that the total expense will amount to one lakh and a half. Out of which more than Rs. 50,000 will be coming from the various income heads and one lakh will have to be realized from donations and the membership of the Reception Committee.

EXHIBITION.

The work of the Exhibition Committee has suffered a great deal on account of the arrest of B. Shitla Sahai. Mr. Kunwar Behari Mathur has replaced him and he is expected to come over very soon. In the meantime the Committee has sent circulars, notices and rules to over 2000 merchants and manufacturers. But, the response is not satisfactory, only 200 letters having been received in reply and the number of those who have definitely intimated their intention of sending their goods being very small. In order to meet this situation the Committee has decided to launch a vigorous campaign. The Exhibition of fine arts to be managed by Rai Krishna Das Sahib of Benares and Charkha competition in which many prominent leaders are expected to take part will be the special features of this Exhibition. The All-India Spinners' Association has been written to about the Charkha competition. The result of propaganda is indicated by increasing number of letters received. The response of classes concerned since the publication and distribution of rules and regulations is satisfactory. Posters have been posted in various places and chief manufacturers of the province are being approached personally. The Director of industries U.P. has promised his help. Railway companies have been asked to grant concessions to goods sent for the Exhibition.

VOLUNTEER BOARD.

People have been asked to enlist as Volunteers and the appeal has evoked adequate response. Some 800 applications have been received so far. The majority of applicants are educated persons, such as B.A.'s, M.A.'s and students preparing for law. A musical national band is being trained out of the volunteers. Shrimati Taibai Dixit is taking very keen interest in the enlistment of Lady Volunteers.

The preparations for "Tilak-Nagar" are in full swing. The Land is being cleared and levelled. It has been decided to provide accommodation for 4000 delegates, 1500 volunteers and workers. For this purpose about 500 tents and worker's camps have been ordered. The accommodation for fee in the delegate's camp will be Rs. 5 per head, Rs. 3 extra for servant. The charges include electric light, bed, water and accommodation. Servants will not be provided with beds. Family quarters will also be erected, where separate kitchens and latrines will be arranged. The charges will be Rs. 40 for one quarter containing accommodation for four and Rs. 20 extra for each additional tent. Arrangements for bungalows have also been made. Shops in the Bazar have been divided into 3 classes, viz. A, B, and C according to situation. The charges for each class are Rs. 50, 40, and Rs. 30 respectively. The rules of the Bazar Committee have been published. The arrangements for setting up of temporary Posts and Telegraph offices and Telephone connections at the Tilak-Nagar are also being made.

All the offices are located in one place, situated in General-ganj a central business place of the city, and communications should be addressed there.

ALLEGED FORGING OF CHEQUE BY PARSI.

POONA, Nov. 9.

Charges were framed to-day against a Parsee named Jamshedji Cawasji Merchant, carrying on business of brick-making who was indicted before Mr. H. C. Fleming, Cantonment Magistrate, with forging a cheque for Rs. 325 in September last and the case was committed to the sessions. The story of the prosecution was that the accused borrowed a blank cheque from a friend named Sorabji Shapurji who had an account with the Imperial Bank of India and filled it in for the amount stated in favour of "J. Rustomji" which was his own business name. It is further alleged that he signed the cheque as Soragji Shapurji and got it cashed by a local shroff, the cheque being postdated. On this cheque the shroff paid Rs. 225 deducting Rs. 100 on account towards another cheque which he had cashed for the accused previously and which was for Rs. 350. When the cheque was presented the bank refused payment holding the signature to be a forgery. As Sorabji Shapurji happened to be in the bank at the time, he was shown the cheque and he denied having signed it. This led to the police being notified.—A. P.

GURU NANAK 1469-1538.

THE LIFE THAT NEVER DIES.

(By T. L. VASWANI)

His blessed feet sanctified the soil of Sind.

During his travels to different parts of Asia—travels to Turkey and Arabia, Bagdad and Siam, Kabul and Khandhar, the Deccan and Ceylon, Bengal and Burmah—Guru Nanak halted in Sind.

Not without reason is his Birthday (October 31) celebrated with affectionate reverence in Sind, the Punjab, and other places. According oto a tradition, he even went to Russia.

His life and teaching! So simple! Yet so profound!

Something seemed to go out of him—a power, a mystic influence. Not without reason did his disciples inform Arjan after the Master passed away that "by hearing the words of Guru Nanak, tranquility came to the mind and desire for worship increased." In his heart was infinite love. No wonder disciples were drawn to him from the ranks of Hindus and Muslims.

Muja Mitha, a Muslim fakir, became his disciple. Dunichand, a rich Hindu of Benares asked:—"What must I do to follow thee, Master?" And the Guru answered him as did Jesus to the Young Ruler:—'Give away your lakhs of rupees in alms to the poor, if indeed, yo would follow me."

The Hindus greeted him as a messenger of Ishwara: and the Muslims exclaimed:—"Here is one favoured of *Allah*. *Khuda* is speaking to us in Nanak." And he went about asking nothing for himself, asking only for opportunities to sing the Sacred Name and serve the People. Baber, the Moghul King told Nanak to ask for some favour. Boldly answered the Guru:—"Here O Babar Meer! Foolish is the fakir who begs of Kings; for God is the only giver."

On another occasion, too, Nanak was asked to accept a present from the King. But the Guru said:—"Nanak is hungry for God; Nanak asks for naught; I ask for God; I ask for nothing else."

He saw life, he saw the Indian problem, from such a height!

He accepted a Muslim—Mardana,—as his beloved disciple.

At Bagdad they asked him to which Sect he belonged. He replied:—"I have renounced all sects. I only know the one God who is in the earth, the heavens, and all directions."

"We claim brotherhood with all" said the Guru. Again—"Nor caste nor birth is asked at the Holy House of God." And again "Be not proud of your caste. The whole creation germinated out of one Brahma."

One of his hymns is a beautiful summary of his teachings:—

Love the saints of every faith
Put away thy pride
Remember the essence of religion
Is meekness and sympathy.
Not fine clothes
Not the Yogi's garb and ashes
Not the blowing of the horn,
Not the shaven head,
Not long prayers,
Not recitations and torturings,
Not the ascetic way,
But a life of godness and purity.

In another hymn he sings:—"May I not forget Thee, O Giver of the instrument sounding notes of Love for the help and healing of men."

Wherever he went he preached a profoundly simple religion—a Religion of Unity and Purity, of Service and Sacrifice.

How many Kanda Rakshas and Sajjan Thugs did he not redeem during his missionary expeditions.

Imprisoned by government in 1526, the Guru spent his time in reforming thieves in the jail and singing to them the Name of the Lord.

On another occasion, seeing some prisoners before him, his whole heart went out to them. He sang a hymn. He became unconscious. On waking up he asked the King to set the captives free.

The Guru's repeated prayer was:—"May I unto the Eternal Verity be a Sacrifice!"

One of the most beautiful incidents mentioned in the Sikh scriptures is the story of how Guru Nanak sent his dear disciple Mardana with a copper coin to buy a piece of paper. And Mardana returned with the paper on which were written the words:—"Death the Truth, and life the Falsehood."

And this birthday of the Guru, I can send no nobler message to the nation's youth than this which comes floating down the stream of centuries:—"Death the Truth and life the Falsehood.'

For true it is that they who seek life shall lose it; but they who lose it in the service of God and Man—they grow into the Life that never dies.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Sir Alexander Muddiman left Rangoon on Sunday for Calcutta by the s. s. "Aranzola."

The Hon. Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, Mr. G. P. Roy, Director-General and the Deputy Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs will arrive at Calcutta to-day (Tuesday) to confer on the situation in connection with the trouble arising out of the Ryan Committee's recommendation.

Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba Gaekwar of Baroda arrived at Jammu on 9th November for condolence in connection with the demise of his late Highness Maharaja Sir Partapsingh Bahadur.

Mr. G. S. Khaparde has been declared elected unopposed to the Council of State from Berar.

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Yours very faithfully,
C. NARAYANA IYER
Dy. Inspector of Vaccination,
Gudur Circle,
Gudur, Nellore District,
Madras Presidency.

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EAST AND WEST.

WAR AGAINST COMMUNISTS.

BATTERSEA'S CONFIDENCE IN INDIAN M. P.

BY ARTHUR FIELD.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

India, that is to say, the more staid and responsible India, is having quite a look in this week in London. To-day the Secretary for India delivers an after-luncheon address at the Constitutional Club; Professor Rothenstein lectures at Bedford College for Women on Indian Painting; and Major Cockran—Patrick Speaks on "Air Surveys in Burma" at the Aeronautical Society. Some one has just asked me if I possess any spare tickets for the Great Meeting at the Queen's Hall next Sunday "run by the Indian Section". My reply is that I know only of Mrs. Besant's lecture at that time and place, and that to the best of my belief it is not run by any "Indian Section" whatever. Is this another instance of "Big fleas and Little fleas"? I think not.

THE RIFF.

The French and Spanish admit that the rains have arrived in Morocco, and that the destruction of Abdul Kerim is still for the future. Perhaps it will be a case of to-morrow, next year, never.

To set off the intact withdrawal of the Riff leader from the village capital Ajdir, the Continental papers unite in saying that mopping up or cleaning-up movements are being made daily. Some of these reports are amusing reading. For example, the Spanish G. H. Q. despatch of Wednesday! "The positions taken yesterday by the Spanish troops have now been consolidated, and the whole of Ajdir and the neighbouring district is now completely dominated. Though "it is not all in Spanish hands". Abdul Kerim, or perhaps we ought to say his distinguished brother, the commander-in-Chief, has fallen back on Targuist, one of the chief markets of the Riff. At this town are assembled all the forces drawn in from the reduced fronts; and it is reported that there are many prisoners and a large supply of reserve arms and ammunition. Ever since the summer this town has been organising as the future headquarters, and works have been carried out against air and land attacks.

U. S. JAZZERS AND INDIAN COMMUNIST.

The Ministry of Labour has refused to grant permits for the admission of alleged musicians from America. ...These horrible jazzers are at least as undesirable an acquisition as many of the aliens who are excluded as such. But the American Embassy has taken up the matter; it points to the infraction of customary courtesies and urges a reconsideration. It does not seem to see that in vetoing the admission a British M. P. United States itself infringed the customary privileges of parliamentary representatives, which is a more serious thing than the discommoding of a syncopated musician. The decision of fanatical or subservient official in the States was accepted as unanswerable; every land has the right to dictate its terms of hospitality. Now let the jazzers take their gruel in the same spirit.

Several correspondents from India have written expressing their sympathy with Mr. Saklatvala. I do not quite understand the reason for sympathising with him. He personally only loses an arduous bit of work. It is we, who find another alleged privilege of Constitutional Government arbitrarily suspended, when it suits the protagonists of Law and Order, who ought to receive the sympathy. That is to say, if we really believed in the sincerity or the validity of all these pretended guarantees of liberty.

Reliance on the commercial news service results in many journals "which ought to know better reporting as if it were serious the bogus agitation in Battersea Constitutional Circles for the refusal of the public halls to Mr. Saklatvala. The commercial news channels conduct a propaganda for the commercial interests in the way they edit news. They omit to state that the handful of Jingo frightfuls, resident in another constituency, who desire to prevent an M. P. from addressing his constituents, have utterly failed, and knew they must fail when they poured this eye-wash out for the doped readers of capitalistic papers, at home and abroad. Battersea North quite satisfied with its member; and in saying that, I do not mean that the constituency is communist. Many anti-communists are pro-Saklatvala; especially after the lying and unscrupulous campaign directed against him.

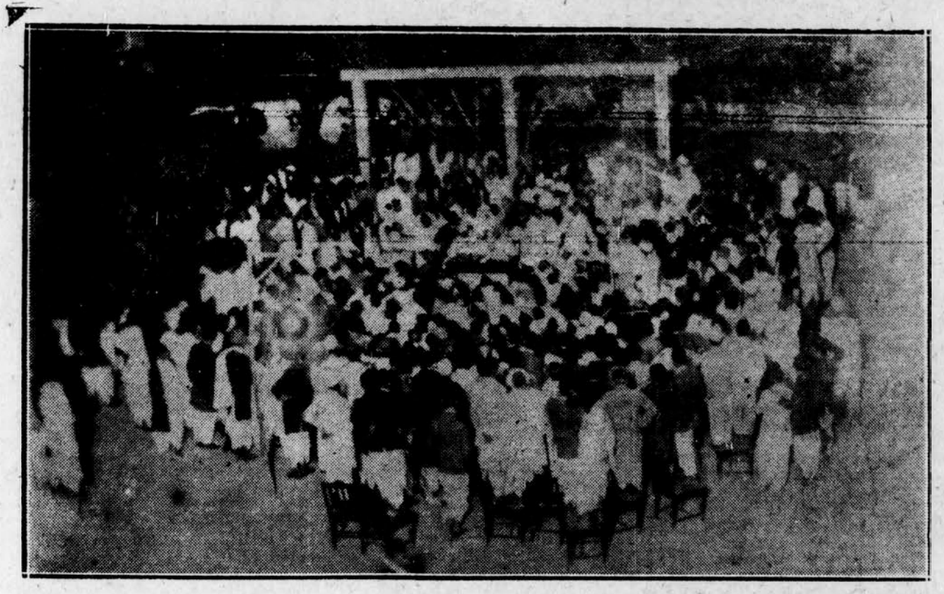
The Labour Party has again decided sorts of things against the Communists in that Party. The Party is wide enough to embrace (figuratively) Lady Cynthia Mosley or Countess De la Warr, but an actual manual worker, who has been all his life a trade unionist and Socialist, and has perhaps been one of the founders of the Labour Party, must be excluded if he is Communist to-day? It is preposterous, it is unjust, and it is unworkable. A few backward areas are "obeying the orders"; the remainder will act as they have done ever since the resolutions were first passed, —acted as their own consciences and commonsense dictated.

WAR AGAINST COMMUNIST PARTY.

Now the Home Office are giving timely aim to the benevolent efforts of the stick-in-the-mud element in the Labour Party. They have arrested several officials of the Communist Party of this country. The arrest was anticipated and was not resisted. It is said that the reason given for the action is the recent statement of policy by communists, to the effect that the organisation of an O.M.S. directed against strikers etc., must be countered by the formation of workers' defence corps. It is even said that the bad reds have dared to say, that if the capitalists dare to start another war the people must start civil war. Very awful and portentous words, if said; but not a soul has the courage or justice to comment "The crime will consist in the fomenting of a new war; let us preclude the possibility of a new war." No. all we hear is that Col. Jackson is determined that his Party, the conservative Party, shall throttle sedition and kill it. Isn't the fomenting of another world war worse than sedition? It is most evidently one of the creators of it.

Moscow is at work in Peking. The "Patriot" says that Moscow is in touch with the Riffi direct (also a good deal of the Riffi's money comes from India.—Close financial acquaintance with Indian methods enables me to deny the possibility of money coming from India, which rivals Aberdeen in that particular). Now we know how a handful of men fighting for home and freedom, have held up a twofold Armada a full-side Continental force. It is through contributions from Moscow (and India) This mighty force, which extends from Peking to Battersea North, is directed by men of proved incapacity, whose turgid vapidity is evident directly it finds itself confronted by—whom do you think? Ramsay Mac Donald! Oh, shades of Suffering Scott, hath reason to quit her ancient trone? Echo answers, She Hath.

SWARAJIST POLITICS.



"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.
Pandit Motilal Nehru addressing a public meeting in the compound of the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Saturday last on Swarajist politics.

MAGISTRATE ON HIS TRIAL.

CHARGE OF FOMENTING RIOT.

Probably never before in the history of the High Court and certainly not within the memory of the present generation has, says the "Servant," a case come up before that Court in which a magistrate himself, who has in the course of his duties sent many persons to jail, been obliged to stand his trial on a charge of fomenting a fatal riot which resulted in the death of two persons.

Mr. S. K. Sen, with Babus Suresh Chandra Talukdar and Mohendra Kumar Ghose, Vakils, appeared in support of a rule to quash certain proceeding or in the alternative for transfer. In this case Moulvi Fazlul Karim, Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Comilla and the zemindar of the well-known Haturia estate in the district of Barisal were prosecuted under section 150 of the I. P. C. for fomenting a riot in this zemindari.

Mr. Khundkhar, Deputy Legal Remembrancer appeared to show cause.

It appears that about 2½ years ago the tenants of this zemindari fought with the tenants of the Khas Mahal authorities with regard to the possession of a certain chur or island formed in the river and it was alleged that two of the Khas Mahal tenants were murderously assaulted and died from the effects of their injuries. In the earlier sessions trial several tenants of Moulvi Fazlul Karim were convicted of rioting under section 103 I. P. C. and in a subsequent trial two more were convicted. After that the police started the present prosecution against the Zemindar charging him with hiring lathials for the purpose of rioting and generally conniving in the riot. The conviction in the second trial was set aside by the High Court. The next one was sent back for retrial and at the subsequent trial Mr. Karim's tenants were acquitted. After the acquittal the Government had again started this prosecution against Maulvi Fazlul Karim and the present rule was granted praying that the proceeding be quashed on the ground among others that there was no foundation for the charge made. In the alternative a transfer was asked for.

Both sides argued their case at considerable length and to-day Justice N. R. Chatterjee and B. B. Ghose presiding over the Vacation Bench refused the prayer to quash the proceedings but granted a transfer of the case to Khulna.

INDIAN SANDHURST COMMITTEE.

(Continued from page 6.)

sess a certificate of good character from their school authorities.

Expensive Training

It is probable that a good many boys are being rejected at present under false notions of want of status, or martial traditions or supposed loyalist tendencies on the part of their parents and a good many more are deterred from appearing before the Selection Boards for fear of rejection on one or other of these grounds. If these defects are remedied it will be found that a sufficient number will come forward.

Of course there may be other reasons for the small number going up for the competitive examination. It will be useful to examine a few of them. The first and foremost is the very heavy cost of the training at Sandhurst. This amounts to about Rs. 12,000 for eighteen months. There are very few families in India who can afford this heavy expenditure especially amongst the class which is likely to be attracted by military careers.

It may be argued that English boys have to incur a similar expenditure. The answer is there is no comparison whatsoever between the comparative wealth of the two countries or the comparative average income of an Englishman and an Indian.

The cost must be substantially reduced for *all* boys and even then suitable scholarships will have to be provided for the poorer boys who may otherwise be suitable for army careers.

The second reason may be the unwillingness of parents to send their sons for training for a long period to a country thousands of miles away from their homes.

Here the main hitch would appear to be the difficulty of finding suitable guardians for boys during the vacations. It cannot be gainsaid that many boys succumb to the charms of the fair English girl especially when custom prevents him from mixing with the fair sex in India.

The obvious remedy is to start an Indian Sandhurst.

The third reason may be religious prejudice. The Hindoo will not touch beef. The Mahomedan cannot eat ham. The Sikh must have his meat cut by a stroke of the sword. Whereas the Musselman must have it "Halal-Karoed". The Jew must kill the animal by his own hand or have it killed by his co-religionist while the Vaishnava Hindoo or the Jain must not eat meat. However willing the English Sandhurst authorities may be to respect all these prejudices how are they to arrange all this when the number they have to cater for is 10 per year? It is not humanly possible to meet all these contradictory customs for so small a number when the majority of boys viz. the English have no such prejudices at all.

Here too the obvious remedy is the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst.

Other minor and perhaps unjustified reasons deterring parents from sending their boys to Sandhurst may be the fear of an unequal treatment during training and unfair prejudice against them in regiments by their brother officers if they succeed in entering the army.

These, if they do exist, are not worth consideration because no boy, who enters the army or aspires to do so, is worth his salt if he is not prepared to "rough" it. The pioneers in any movement have at all times to surmount these difficulties and they must show by their own grit that they are fit to share the honour on equal terms.

This exhausts the enquiry into the first part of reference (a); the next article will deal succinctly with the second part of this reference which is the most important i.e. the deficiency in the quality of candidates. If space permits the remaining terms of reference to the Committee will also be dealt with.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

GONDAL'S PROGRESS.

ADDRESS TO THAKORE SAHEB.

The following are the extracts from the address presented by his people to the Thakore Saheb of Gondal on the occasion of His Highness' 61st birth-day celebrations:—

To speak in the language of figures, as said above, the advancement on all sides is obvious: Under the favourable conditions of no taxation, trade has prospered; from only 1 Ginning Factory which existed in 1884, Gondal now possesses 8 Ginning Factories, 4 Cotton Presses, 1 Iron Foundry, 3 Oil Mills, 1 Tramway, 2 Flour Mills, 5 Printing Presses and 1 Ice Factory.

During your minority, 40 miles of road only 1 bridge and 40 minor bridges and culverts were in existence, whereas, since then the rapid progress has brought into being 280 miles of road, 7 bridges and 514 minor bridges and culverts built at the huge cost of Rs. 1,25,00,000 (One crore and twenty five lacs.) Against 26 miles of territory served by one mile of road in the year 1884, we have now a mile of road to every 4 miles of territory.

There was no telephone service in 1884, while during Your Highness' regime we possess 160 miles of line meeting the convenience of both the public and the State.

Railway mileage has increased to 107 miles from 73 miles. Besides, Gondal works several sections totalling 191 miles in all. The Railway capital stood at Rs. 28,64,000 which has now gone up to Rs. 81,35,000. The public buildings have absorbed not less than 2 crores of rupees. Your Highness' strict sense of justice and zealous regard for protecting our life and property have maintained for us security and safety. The value of Civil Suits has risen from Rs. 1,55,000 to Rs. 2,40,000; and detection of crime has improved to 69 per cent. instead of 37 per cent. in 1884.

The number of schools, forty years ago, was only 02. It has now increased to 105 and the number of pupils then 3745 now stands at 10,400. Total cost of education during the minority amounted to Rs. 1,00,000 whereas during Your Highness' regime it has increased to Rs. 21,00,000 (twenty one lacs.) The cost of medical relief has been doubled and is at present Rs. 25,000 annually. The patriotic sense of Your Highness in the conduct of the administration is revealed in the eloquent figures that in 1884 only 58 per cent. of the service was manned by natives of the State; while now 95 per cent. of the servants are the sons of the soil.

Increase in salaries during the course of 40 years has been 150 per cent. whilst your modest Civil List has remained unchanged.

That our admiration and grateful recognition of Your Highness' endeavours to secure prosperity of the State and happiness of your people are no ordinary laudations of an address is evidenced by outside testimony, some of which we may be permitted to quote: A great traveller and orientalist Prof. Arminius Vambery of Budapest University, wrote "I find neither in the near nor in the Far Asia, a Prince so thoroughly versed in European Sciences so deeply impressed by the necessity to replace some, if not all, Asiatic ideas with modern ones and so intensely animated for the welfare of his subjects." H. E. Lord Reay, the late Governor of Bombay, was highly impressed by the wisdom of your rule and the Gondal Subjects were congratulated as "a privileged race." Also, Sir William Wedderburn, once Political Secretary to the Government of Bombay, wrote that "Gondal as administered by Your Highness was a model of a well-ordered State which was a benefit to India." Lord Sydenham, when Governor of Bombay, at the Durbar held at Rajkot in 1910, appreciated Gondal's administration in the following words "I note there is a remarkable record of peaceful progress and of advance in material prosperity of which it would be difficult to find a parallel."

Great as are Your Highness' merits in the art of administration, greater still are the qualities of person which far more justify the reverential fondness of your people. The whole tenor of life lived for us for whose interest personal convenience and comfort are subordinated is well-known. Your Highness has been many great things in one: the easy accessibility, large and spacious tolerance, calm and balanced temper, capacious mind moving without haste and without deviation to deeply considered ends and above all simplicity of life, are indeed a rare combination—fibres which go to mould heroes.

Your Highness' frugal and patient thrift, wise and cautious financial policy and "ceaseless war against personal and public profusion," have secured for the State ample prosperity and overflowing treasury. It must be a wonderful strength of mind and some higher faith which make you so averse to spend on personal comfort or in any regal display. A master of many millions was never seen in so simple splendour.

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Worry You .. ..
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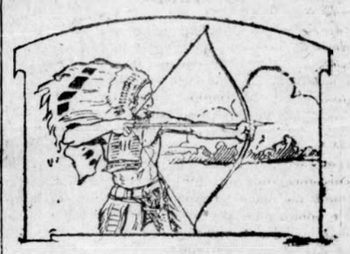

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Some people SAVE for a Home or a Motor Car.
Some SAVE for Holiday Enjoyment.
Others in order to give education to their children when they grow up.
Some SAVE to live comfortably when they retire from active work.
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MAHARAJ LIBEL CASE.

SOCIAL REFORM AMONG BHATIAS.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MR. TAIRSEE.

The following is in continuation of the report, which appeared in our issue of Saturday last, of the cross-examination of Mr. L. R. Tairsee, witness for the defence, in the Maharaj Libel Case which is being heard in the Court of Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Q.—Did you recommend the writings in the "Pole" to the Vaishnavas? A.—I do not know what you are referring to.

The Court: Better produce a copy.

Mr. Velinkar: (Reads from the "Bombay Samachar" of 4th July, 1925.)

The Court: You say you wrote on the 4th July?—A. I have no idea. Discussion followed.

Q. It comes to this that you recommended the "Pole" to the Vaishnava readers?—A. Yes, so that their eyes may be opened. That is the reason of writing.

The Court: You did?—A. Yes, it is on my signature. (The court's note: "In that letter I recommended the 'Pole' paper to the Vaishnavas—to be read so that their eyes might be opened.")

Q.: It comes to this that without reading the thing yourself and knowing what was contained in it, you recommended to others to read it?—A. I knew sufficiently enough

The Court: That is a matter for argument?

Mr. Tairsee: Take the whole letter. What is the use of taking one sentence?

Q.: At any rate, I take it that you did not know, you did not read, what the "Pole" contained?

The Court: He does not say so.

Mr. Tairsee: I did not say that.

The Court: He said "I read the 'Pole" off and on, and not always." He said "As a general rule, I recommended the 'Pole." (To the witness). Do you know why you made the recommendation?

Mr. Tairsee: Yes, I have stated that in the letter.

"INEQUITIES OF MAHARAJAS."

The Court: Why?—A. The "Pole" was exposing the inequities of the Maharajahs. It is but fair and equitable that the Vaishnavas should know whom they are worshipping. Therefore, they should read it

The Court: You have stated that in the letter?—A. Yes.

Q.—You have said that you recommended that the "Pole" be read by the Vaishnavas in order that the Maharajahs' inequities might be exposed. Now I put it that at that time you did not apply your mind to consider whether what was stated there is true or false?—A. You mean in the "Pole?"

Q.—Yes.—A. I am not concerned with it.

Mr. Velinkar: Very well.

The Court: (To the witness). Why did you recommend?—A. Because I knew the trend of the "Pole.' If the "Pole" was wrong, somebody would give a corect version.

Q.—It was enough for your purpose that the "Pole" was attacking the Maharajahs and that if it was wrong, somewody should take the trouble to expose it, to open its eyes?—A. Yes.

Q.: You just try to follow the question. I do not want to snatch the answer from you. You knew generally that the "Pole" was attacking the Maharajahs?—A. Yes.

Q. The Court: The "Pole" was attacking the Maharajahs or exposing the Maharajahs?

Mr. Tairsee: It was attacking and exposing.

The Court: You do not admit the word

Mr. Tairsee: I do not see what the Counsel is about.

Mr. Velinkar: "Attack" was your original word, Mr. Tairsee.

Mr. Tairsee: The paper was doing certain work. I am not concerned with its ways and means or acts of omission or commission.

Q. It suited your prpose that the readers shold know whatever the "Pole" had written?—A. I have no purpose.

Q.—The purpose of the Reformed-Party?—A. I have no Party. The "Pole" was doing certain service and I am in sympathy with it.

The Court: What was the object—A. So that they might know the thing of their own knowledge.

The Court: You say the "Pole" was doing some work, and you were in symwathy with the object?—A. The reforming of religion.

The Court: The object was the reforming of religion?—A. Yes.

Q. You were not conrerted with the ways and means of the "Pole"-adopted by the "Pole"?—A. No

Mr. Patel: Nor with the "Pole's" sins of omission and commission.

Mr. Velinkar: Oh, please do not interrupt.

Mr. Patel: I am giving the witness's answer.

Q. You were not concerned whether what was stated in the "Pole" was true or false?—A. I am not concerned with his ways and means or his acts of omission or commission.

The Court: Or whether what he was writing was true or false?

Mr. Tairsee: I was not concerned with that.

Q. Now, coming to the writings with regard to Devakinandan Maharajah, have you considered yourself those writings?—A. No.

Q. Now, even upto now?—A. No.

Q. Not now?—A. No.

Q. You have not read then?—A. I have read them, I have not considered them.

Q. You have read them?—A. Yes.

Q. Since the institution of these proceedings, uptil to-day, have you actually read the writings complained of in this case—A. No.

Q. You do not know what the accused is called upon to answer?—A. I know surely what he is called upon to answer.

"KAKU."

Q. Do you know a man named Kaku?—A. Kaku is such a Bhatia common name that every Bhatia is called Kaku; for instance, I know one Kaku Virji Khetsey. Kaku and Bhabha is a common name among Bhatias. Kaku is such a common name among Bhatias that I cannot say what Kaku you refer to.

Q. Is Kaku such a common name?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know any Bhatia in Bombay who was associated with Devakinandan Maharajah?—A. No, do you mean one who went as Kaku?

Q. Yes?—A. I have no knowledge.

Q. Do you know when Devakinandan Maharajah died?—A. About 10 or 15 years ago. I have no correct idea. I know it is a fact that Mr. Pragji Soorji was one of his devotees and that Mr. Pragji reverenced him, worshipped him. I know Devakinandan Maharajah lived with Mr. Pragji. (The Court's note: "I know Mr. Pragji Soorji was a disciple of Devakinandan Maharajah and he reverenced and worshipped him.")

Q. Now, Mr. D. Lakhmidas is also a reformer, so-called reformer?—A. Yes, he is a reformer. His full name is Dhunji Lakhmidas. He is a Book-Seller. I understand he is ill now, cannot leave his house. He is not here to-day at least to my knowledge.

Mr. Patel: I have got his certificate given by Dr. Khareghat.

Q. Does Mr. D. Lakhmidas belong to your Party and since when?—A. He has been with us since the formation of the Bhatia Mitra Mandal. He is above 25 or 30 years. He too writes to papers. He is trying to expose the iniquitous methods of the Maharajahs. That is what I understand from his writings The Bhatia Mitra Mandal consists of orthodox and non-orthodox members, but mostly of advanced people. The orthodox are not so many. There might be some orthodox. The Mandal was started with the object of bringing about reforms in the Bhatia community. Most of its members are reformers. There might be some orthodox. Every Bhatia is allowed to be a member.

Q. You said, you told D. Lakhmidas sent a copy of this book-ex. 4—to some members of your caste and to some Maharajahs?—A. Yes. I saw some copies in their possession—in the possession of several Bhatias. I cannot give you their names. There were about 20 people. About a thousand or 2,000 copies were sent. I saw the copies in the actual possession of Vallabhdas Damodar Sundardas, Sundersdas Lakhmidas, and several others, whose names I do not remember.

Q.—Is that so?—A. Yes.

Q. You saw the copies in the possession of these men and of several other persons, whose names—

The Court: He said he saw the copies with some members of the Bhatia families.

Mr. Tairsee: The copies were sent out by D. Lakhmidas, and I saw them in the possession of several persons. As far as I remember, I saw them in the possession of Vallabhdas R, Damodar Sundardas, Sundardas Lakhmidas, Damodar Raoji, and many others, whose names I do not remember.

Q. At the moment you do not remember the names?—A. That is what I have said.

Mr. Velinkar: Thank you

Q. You do not know if any copies reached any Maharjahs?—A. I have no knowledge.

The Court: You spoke of Vallabhdas R.?

Mr. Tairsee: Yes. Then I made a test whether the books reached the Parties to whom they were addressed. Sometimes I tested like this.

The Court: Vallabhdas R, belongs to the Reform Party?

Mr. Tairsee: Yes. I can give you several instances. In some cases I posted other copies to the same persons. Several Bhatias took the books and threw them in the Mumbadevi Tank. Other copies were sent to them. They threw the copies in the Mumbadevi Tank because they did not like to read them, because they hurt their feelings. Therefore, instead of reading the books they took them to Mumbadevi and threw them in the Tank. To them other copies were sent. Some Bhatias, whom the copies reached, took the copies to the Mumbadevi Tank to my knowledge. I do not know if any proceedings were taken against Blaktanand himself with regard to the publication of the book. The book did not inflict any annoyonce. It gave a blessing and a light.

Further hearing was then adjourned to Wednesday, the 18th inst.

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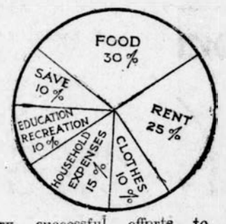

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AHMEDABAD LETTER.

MR. JINNAH IN AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 2.

Mr. Jinnah who was on a short visit to this place on professional work was the guest of the Gujerat Club when an informal talk on the present political situation was held and a number of questions were put to him as regards his views on the same. Mr. Jinnah's position in the course of his talk was that while we should adopt the policy of accepting what might be conceded to us and using it to better our position we should confine our attention mainly to cities and towns and aim at mobilising educated opinion in the country on the problems of the day. The great bulk of villagers would not be able to understand us, said Mr. Jinnah, and so long as we do not hold completely the strings of power in our hands we would not be able to give any message which we could fulfil. We must, therefore, confine ourselves to cities and persuade the educated classes to organise for political action.

THE ADDRESS ARRANGEMENTS.

Arrangements in connection with the presentation of Addresses to H. E. the Governor of Bombay are proceeding apace and I understand that the District Local Board, the Mill-owners' Association and the Sanitary Association have all got their final drafts ready. The District Board Address is the longest of those three Addresses and makes, I am told, some definite demands whereas the Address of the Sanitary Association merely refers to the various development should confine our political propaganda needs of this city and says that the Bombay Government, the B. B and C. I. Ry., the local Municipality and the Mill-agents must all co-operate before they could be met but makes no definite demands. The Addresses will all be presented at one place—the Premabhai Hall—so as to economise time.

TUG OF WAR AGAIN.

The ill-feeling between the two above-named bodies caused or rather accentuated by the differences on the Address question has led to immediate results. The municipal grant for the last year expires in the near future and in reply to the Association's application for its recontinuance the Municipality has written to say that the question may be considered if the Association were prepared to comply with certain conditions. The chief of these conditions is that the Association should undertake not to go contrary to the Municipal policy and to this the Association has replied that while it does not accept the principle it would like to know what the Municipal policy is before it can give a definite reply. Every one knows the end of this tug of war but the question is: how long will it last and what new bitterness will it create?

PERSIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A MAUSOLEUM FOR FIRDAUSI.

A German contractor who is an expert of forests, has despatched his proposals to the Mejlis with regard to the forests of Persia. He himself is also coming in connection therewith and will be reaching Tehran in the course of a few days.

Fifty Persian officers who were sent to France some three years ago by the Persian Government under the supervision of Habibullah Khan Shibani, are returning to persia next week. These officers were sent to France to receive military training and all of them have been the recipients of degrees and diplomas in their different subjects.

The Anjuman-e-Asar-e-Milli has issued an appeal to the Persian-speaking world for funds in order to raise a befitting Mausoleum over the grave of their national poet, Firdausi, in the course of which it says: One of the duties of a living and virile nation is to keep green the memories of its national heroes; and every nation which has bright traditions behind it, should take care of the tombs of its heroes. Firdausi of Tus is a great hero and none seems to be greater than he in the long list of Persian heroes. Firdausi occupies the same position in Persia as is enjoyed by Homer in Greece or by Shakespeare in England or by Imra-ul-Qais in Arabia. Not only has a big structure been built over the grave of Shakespeare, but a library has been attached thereto where books on Shakespeare in all the languages of the world are collected. It is a pity that not even a humble grave-stone graces the grave of one who is the source of pride for our nation; nay, the very grave itself is in a delapidated condition. Now a befitting Mausoleum can be built very easily if only our friends in Persia and in foreign lands take this matter into their hands. The Anjuman will thankfully receive all the donations towards the Firdausi Fund at the following addresses:—Ahmad Ali Firoghi, Khiaban-e-Lala Zar, Tehran or The Tijarat Khanahe-Zartustiyan, Sarai-Amir, Teran.

The Government of Persia has invited the Egyptian Government to take part in the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition which is to take place at the end of this winter. The Persian Government has set apart 35,000 Tounmans for the Exhibition.

Malaria is so much raging in Tehran that two-thirds of the population of the whole city is attacked thereby. ("Shafag-e-Surkh").

FOREIGN SCHOOLS IN PERSIA.

Aga Vigarulmulk who was in charge of the southern parts, has died of sun-stroke after a short illness at Bushire.

In pursuance of a notice issued by the Ministry of Industries and Agriculture some 70 students presented themselves for an examination which was held at the Ministry of Public Works. Out of these 30 were selected for being sent to America to be trained in the art of motor-making at the Ford Automobile Co.

From the news available from Kirman it transpires that Aga Mirza Ghulam Hussain Merchant, who was known by the title of Vakil-ud-Daulat, is dead. The deceased was a very pious man, besides being a great philanthropist. He has left behind him a large number of friends and relatives to mourn his death.

During the last few years several schools have been opened by foreigners in Tehran and certain other places in Persia, apparently with the purpose of imparting education to the Persian children. These foreign institutions, which have attained a sort of permanent status in the country, do not consider themselves in any way bound by the rules and regulations and the programme of the Educational department of Persia. And it is for this reason that the department has notified that the diplomas and certificates granted by such schools will not be recognisew. This order of the Educational Department has caused much inconvenience and trouble to the Persian students. The Department ought to have, instead, closed down all such schools as do not confirm to its rules and regulations. Further, in an independent country like Persia, no foreign school should be allowed to teach Catholic or Protestant religion to Persian students of either sex. We do not want a single Persian studying in any American school, to be taught this religion. Disadvantages accruing from such institutions are two-fold:—The one is that the Persian students turn away from their faith, Islam, and the other is that the diplomas and certificates granted to them by the school authorities are not recognised by the Government of the country. In fact a great injustice is thereby done to students who have spent something like 12 years of their precious life in foreign schools. The only remedy open to the Educational Department is first to compel the authorities of these foreign institutions to adapt themselves to the programme in force for all the schools in Persia and to stop everything from being taught which may be formed either against Islam or the regulations of the Educational Department. If there be formed schools not agreeing to work on the lines suggested, they should be permanently closed and the necks of the Persian boys and girls be released from their clutches. ("Watan").

DELHI NOTES.

THE NEW VICEROY.

DELHI, Nov 2.

The announcement about the appointment of the Right Hon. E. F. L. Wood has created no stir in the city. The people know so little about him, besides, they now-a-days do not bother about personalities. They know under the present system even the best man can do precious little for the weal of the country. So to them it matters little whether a Mr. Wood is coming or a Mr. Stone is coming. Among the officials too announcement has created pretty little sensation. They are not in the least worried about this gentleman. He is too good to trouble them. At the most he may experiments with cabbages and carrots, and this, of course, they do not mind. Mr. S. R. Das arrived in Delhi on Saturday and assumed charge of his high office, as the Law Member of the Viceroy's cabinet. It is to be hoped his regime will not be characterised by any forging of fresh fetters for the people.

ITALIAN AVIATOR'S VISIT.

We have had many a visitor this week. There was the great Italian aviator De Pinedo, who arrived on Friday and left on Saturday for Karachi, De Pinedo is a jolly good fellow and in a short time became the favourite of the society folks who thronged round him at Maiden's Hotel. So far, De Pinedo claims to have done 30,000 miles leaving behind the previous world record of an American of 28,000 miles. He expects at the end of his flight from Tokyo to Rome to have won the speed records also, as he left Tokyo on 17th October, was delayed for four days at Bangkok and yet expects to arrive in Rome by about the 5th of November. With his return to his country he will in all have done 36,000 miles. His has been the first seaplane to fly over India and he is very proud of his machine. He was quite charmed, he said, with Benares and Delhi.

Another visitor is Mr. Watson, the Editor of the "Statesman." Rumour connects his visit with plans to bring out an Anglo-Indian daily from the metropolis of the Indian Empire.

The Maharani of Baroda is also in Delhi. She has come for treatment.

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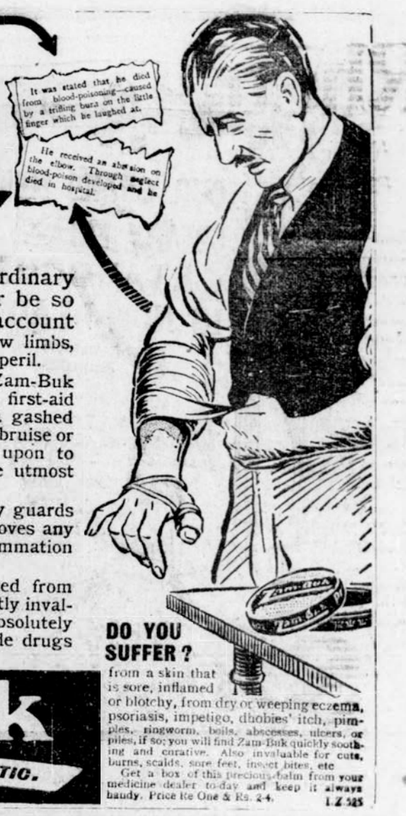
It was stated that he died from blood-poisoning—caused by a trifling burn on the little finger which he laughed at.
He received an abrasion on the elbow. Through neglect blood-poison developed and he died in hospital.

NEVER assume an indifference to ordinary cuts, burns, and abrasions! Never be so foolish as to think such injuries of little account and allow them to go neglected for days! That's how limbs, and even lives, are sacrificed to this blood-poison peril.

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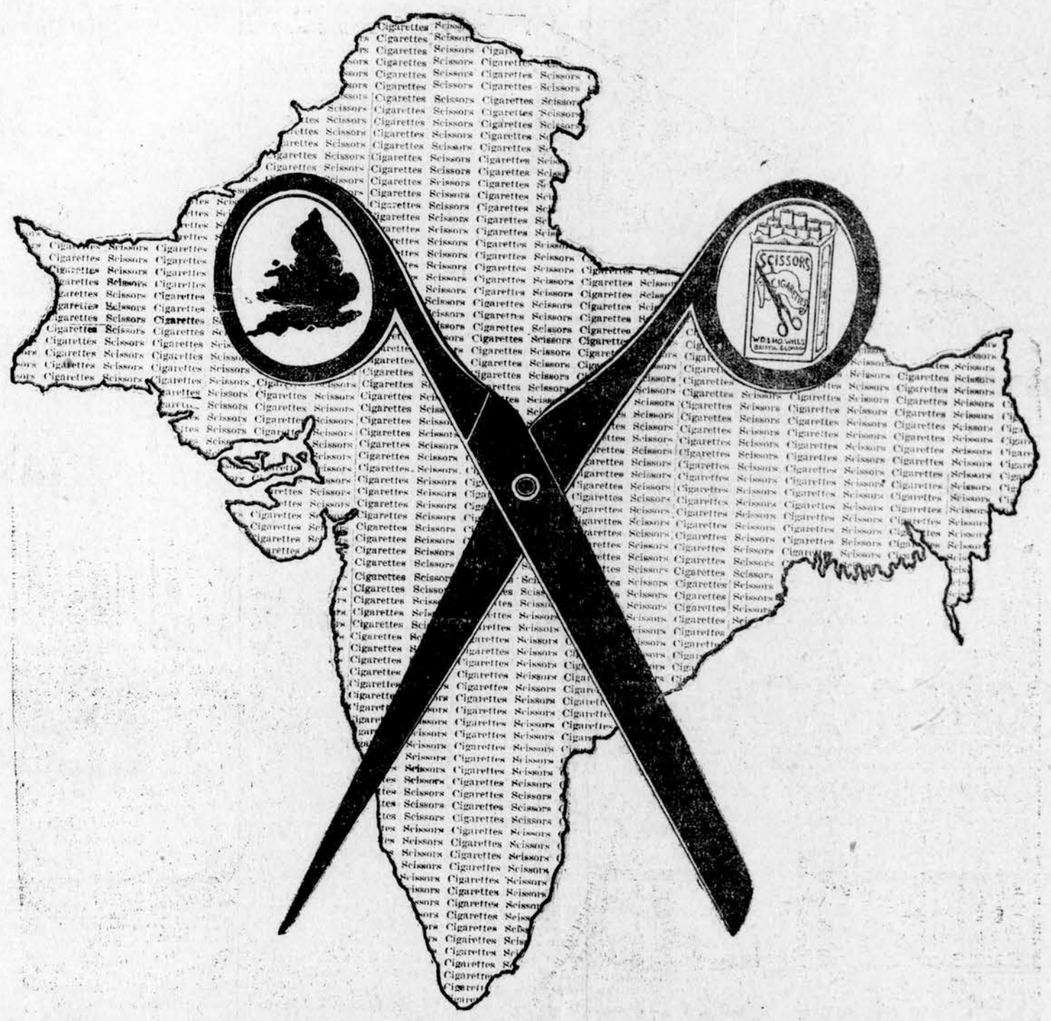

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